BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1851.....NO.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 16 lines or less each insertion.

One square,	1 insertion,	$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,	75
Do. do.	3 do.	1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,	3 00
Do. do.	6 do. do. do.	5 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.	8 00
Do. do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞Advertisement: ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 11 A. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 11 A. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

Dr. WILLIAM F. BERRY,

HAS located himself in Clinton, N. C., and offers his professional services to the citizens of Sampson and the adjoining counties.
March 28th, 1851 29-tf

Dr. B. A. KENNEDY, DENTAL SURGEON,

(Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,)

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally. He is prepared to perform, on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, on gold plate.—Whole upper set inserted on the atmospheric principle; having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States. Irregularities in children's Teeth corrected.

☞Office formerly occupied by Dr. WARE. 41-12m

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is at Mr. Love's Furniture Establishment, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
April 4, 1851 30-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

W. A. MELVIN, MELVIN & MONROE, W. M. MONROE.

GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants,

Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention will be paid to all business entrusted to their care.

☞Store first door below London's Building.
April 11, 1851 31-3m

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

GENERAL Agent, Commission Merchant, and Collector, Wilmington, N. C., will receive and sell on commission any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Country Produce that may be sent to his care, except Spirituous Liquors. He also offers his services to the merchants of Wilmington, and the public generally, as Collecting Agent. All claims put in his hands for collection, or any other business entrusted to his care, shall receive his prompt attention. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends in the above business, or any other business where an Agent is wanting.

REFERENCES:

ELLIS & MITCHELL, R. H. GRANT,
G. R. FRENCH, C. MYERS,
May 9, 1851—35-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851 30-tf

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

GAUSE & BOWDEN,

COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. F. GAUSE, JOHN C. BOWDEN.

REFEREES.

Gen. ALEX. MCRAE, President W. & R. R. R.
O. G. PARSLEY, President of Commercial Bank.
E. P. HALL, President Bank of the State.
JOHN DAWSON, Merchant.
J. & D. MCRAE & Co., Merchants.
P. K. DICKINSON & Co., Merchants. [13v7-1y]

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.
EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER, JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS, G. G. PARSLEY,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS, E. P. HALL,
GEORGE HARRISS, EDWARD CANTWELL.
Wilmington, N. C.
October 25, 1850 7-tf

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

J. G. HATCH, D. L. BURBANK.

HATCH & BURBANK,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

HANSLEY & CURRIE,

BETTENCOURT'S Corner, Wilmington, N. C., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware and Cutlery; Hollow-ware, Wood and Willow-ware; Medicines, Pills, Pain Killer, No. 6, &c. They will give prompt attention to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on any articles sent to them for sale.
Feb. 7th, 1851. 22-6m

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR and Builder, of the late firm of KEEN & HUSTON, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia. Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
March 14, 1851. 27-1y

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

ALEX. MacRAE, Jr.,

IMPORTER of China, Glass and Earthenware, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of **Farming Implements,** South side of Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 8, 1850 9 tf

D. MCMILLAN, S. DAVIS.

McMILLAN & DAVIS,

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington N. C.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

Business Cards.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

A. B. EVERIETT,

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.

Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.

The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos. 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.
April 18, 1851 32-tf

PETER M. WALKER,

(Of the late firm of James & Walker,)

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention paid to all business in his line. [29-v7-3m]

BENJAMIN F. KEITH,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Having had considerable experience in the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any order in his line with promptness and dispatch, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
Feb. 28th, 1851 25-12m

JOHN S. JAMES,

(Of the late firm of James & Walker,)

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. [29-v7-3m]

DUGALD McMILLAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Office corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

The usual prompt attention given to all business in his line.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

ALEX. E. MOTT,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, Wilmington, N. C., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
March 21, 1851 28-tf

Millinery and Dress-Making.

TO THE LADIES—A CARD.

NEW Millinery and Fancy Goods, just Received and now opening, embracing all of the latest styles and patterns of Bonnets and Dress Maker's Goods, all of which has recently been selected by an experienced hand.

Mrs. P. would particularly call the attention of the Ladies to her beautiful assortment of Dress Trimmings, of the latest styles and fashion. In fact, my stock of goods far excels any I have ever been able to exhibit heretofore. I have procured the most experienced Milliners and Dress Makers, and am now ready to wait on my friends, promising to use every exertion to please. I flatter myself that I am now fully prepared to execute all work with which I am favored, and on very favorable terms.

I would most respectfully solicit a call from the Ladies, as it injures goods to send them out.

MRS. V. R. PEIRSON, Agent.
Wilmington, April 25, 1851 33-tf

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MISS SARAH J. TAGGART begs leave to inform the Ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she has just returned from the North, with a new and fashionable assortment of Spring and Summer Millinary goods, which she has selected with great care, and invites the Ladies to call and judge for themselves, as she feels confident that they cannot be surpassed, and will be disposed of on the most moderate terms.
April 4, 1851 30-tf
**Commercial 3t.

MRS. SHAW'S

FASHIONABLE Millinery and Dress-Making Establishment, on Second-street, opposite Mr. O. G. Parsley's. Always on hand, a handsome assortment of **Cloaks** and **Mantillas,** of the latest styles.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1850 11-1y

General Notices.

$35 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL in Whiteville, Columbus county, on Saturday night, the 19th inst., a man, or boy, by the name of ELIJAH ARNOLD. Said Arnold is about 19 years old, about four ft. six inches high, light hair, and looks pale in the face, badly grown, and will weigh about 85 or 90 lbs. He has been convicted of murder. I will give the above reward of Twenty-Five Dollars for his delivery to me in Whiteville, or any Jail so that I can get him again.

LEWIS WILLIAMSON, Sh'ff.
Whiteville, April 21, 1851 33-tf

$35 REWARD.

RUNAWAY, on the 10th February last, from the subscriber, residing on the Cape Fear, about 28 miles above Wilmington, his negro boy SAM. Sam is a likely boy, about 18 years of age, dark and thick set; five feet and a half high. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of E. D. Walker's, at Moore's Creek, who owns most of his relations, or Nathan Bonham's, who owns his mother: or, perhaps, near Fletcher Bell's, at Long Creek, who owns his father.

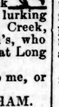
The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his lodgement in any Jail where I can get him.

H. BONHAM.
Bladen county, April 25th, 1851 33-tf

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in New Hanover county, N. C., on the 28th September, 1850, (as a runaway slave,) a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE AARON. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion. He came here as a seaman from Boston in September last. He pretends he is free, and says he was raised in Brooklyn, New York. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-tf

$35 REWARD.



RUNAWAY from the subscriber a negro woman named FANNY MAYNER. Said Fanny is about 28 years of age, a very dark Mulatto, about middle size and likely. She is supposed to be lurking in or about Fayetteville, where she has relatives. The above reward will be given for her return to the subscriber or her lodgment in Wilmington jail.

JOSEPH SKIPPER.
Jan. 3d, 1851 17-6m.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—March Term, 1851.

Jesse W. Jennett, } Attachment levied upon a Lot in the
vs. } town of Wilmington, beginning at a post
Jas. L. Cassidey. } at the intersection of McRae and Miller's Street, running with Miller's Street 66 feet by 165, containing one half Lot.

IT is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden on the second Monday in June next, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgement absolute will be rendered against him.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
April 25, 1851 [Pr. fee, $4 38.] 33-6t

DUPONT'S POWDER—REDUCTION OF PRICES.

THE subscribers, Agents for the sale of Dupont's Powder in this place, are prepared to furnish every description of that celebrated manufacture in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders from any part of the State will be promptly attended to, and buyers may rely upon obtaining supplies here on as good terms as in New York or elsewhere.

DEROSSET & BROWN.
Wilmington 25th April, 1851. 33-6t
**Observer, Register and Standard, Telegraph and Republican, each 1 month and send bills to DER. & B.

NOTICE.

I have associated with me in business, my brother, OWEN HOLMES, and the business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand, nearly opposite the Court House, in the name of J. C. & O. HOLMES. J. C. HOLMES.
Clinton, March 9th, 1851 33-3m

I hereby notify all persons indebted to me, to call and settle by the first day of May. Those who have not the cash, can settle by note. The firm having changed, it is absolutely necessary that all accounts due me, should be settled immediately. I hope the terms of this notice will be strictly adhered to, and save me the disagreeable necessity of placing my claims in the hands of an Attorney for collection. J. C. HOLMES
Clinton, March 9th, 1851 33-3m

BOUNTY LAND LAW.—NOTICE.

THE subscriber having the assistance of an experienced and competent Attorney at Washington City, will forward and upon moderate terms prosecute all claims of soldiers of 1812 and of the Florida and Mexican wars, their widows and minor heirs, with which he may be entrusted. Blanks and full information furnished upon application (post paid) to

EDWARD CANTWELL, Attorney at Law.

**Office on Market St., opposite Carolina Hotel, Wilmington, No. Ca.
Oct. 18, 1850 6-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

WE will pay the highest market price for prime Negro men. Apply to

ANDERSON & YOUNG.
April 11, 1851 31-tf

General Notices.

BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer *Brothers* and Tow Boats, *Stevenson* and *David Lewis* are prepared to forward with Despatch, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer *Brothers* is of light draught, and well suited to run in *low water*. She possesses *power* and *speed*, and is admirably adapted to *towing*, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The Proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His Agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer *Brothers*.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.
May 16th, 1851 36-tf

TAXES.

State of North-Carolina, }
New-Hanover County. }

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of the aforesaid county, that I have received from the Clerk, the list of Taxes for the year 1850, and request them if they know of any Lands, Polls, or other taxable property not given in, to give me information thereof. I further request all persons who owe Taxes, to call and pay them without delay. I am required by law to settle up the Taxes on or before the 1st of October, for each and every year; and to enable me to do so, I must collect all Taxes that are due before that time. I have been informed by those I have to settle with, that the Taxes will be required of me as the law directs.—Those who fail to pay, will cause me to have an unpleasant duty to perform—to sell their property for the Taxes.

OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff.
May 14, 1851. 36-4t
**Commercial copy 4t.

500 TONS OF RAGS WANTED,

IN large or small quantities, for which the highest *cash* price will be paid, at all seasons of the year. Yearly contracts, at a stipulated price, made with those who desire permanent arrangements for disposing of their Rags.

Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper constantly on hand, and for sale low.

R. W. WHALAND & CO.,
20 South Calvert Street, Baltimore.
May 16, 1851 36-3m

TO THOSE WHO WISH TO BUY CHEAP DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber will sell off the balance of his stock of Fancy, Dry, and Staple Goods at greatly reduced prices, on account of making a change in his business, and all those who want great bargains, will please call, as they will surely save 25 cents on a dollars. S. HOFFMAN.

TAKE NOTICE AND CALL SOON.

ALL persons who are indebted to S. HOFFMAN, by note or book account, will please call and settle by the first of June next, as the old business must be settled
May 16, 1851.—[36-tf] S. HOFFMAN.

TO TURPENTINE DISTILLERS.

THE subscriber would inform the *Distillers of Turpentine*, that he has now on hand at his Cooper Shop in this place, a supply of *seasoned timber*, sufficient for the present year; and that those who were disappointed in getting work last year, may rely upon being served this, as he has added greatly to former arrangements; and having permanently located himself here, he will be enabled to pay strict attention to the quality of the work; and should any casks made by him prove bad, he will exchange them, or return the price of such casks: also, from the first of March next, he will deliver them *free of charge*, at any point in or around Wilmington. Hereafter his casks shall be marked with the letters A. M., on either head, so that the work may be known. The price will be $1 75 per barrel of 40 gallons. Should any change be made in these prices, due notice will be given in this paper. A. MORGAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17, 1851. 19-6m*

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

TWO competent Blacksmiths, aged from 25 to 35, and a good Wheelwright. For such as will suit, we will pay the highest cash price.

O. & G. HOLMES.
April 11, 1851 31-tf

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the town of Wilmington to amount of one hundred thousand dollars, in sums of 500, and $1,000; payable in from ten to twenty years, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent, payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by Act of Assembly, with ample provision for the payment of principal and interest, and being *exempt from taxation*, also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment rarely met with in the State. Apply to

DEROSSET & BROWN.
April 18th, 1851 32-1m

A CARD.

HAVING been appointed Agent for North Carolina, the undersigned is now prepared to furnish to the trade *"The Gentleman's Monthly Magazine of Fashions and Costumes de Paris,"* containing five steel plate engravings; three colored plates of Fashions, and two plates of Models for Garments—with one or two full sized patterns cut on thin paper. Price $4 per annum; published every month. Communications, post-paid, addressed to me shall be promptly attended to. CHARLES BARR.
Wilmington, N. C., April 18, 1851 32-tf

Hotels, &c.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber has taken the house on the corner of Market and Second Streets, and has furnished it in a neat but plain style for a boarding house, and is ready for the reception of boarders, either by the day, week or month. His table shall be furnished with as good as the market affords, and his charges moderate. He respectfully solicits the patronage of town and country friends, as nothing shall be left undone on his part to give entire satisfaction.

A. A. B. SOUTHALL.
Wilmington, N. C., April 11th, 1851. 31-tf

BOARDING,

CAN be had at the late residence of S. Hoard, on very moderate terms. We have rooms vacant that can not be surpassed for comfort or good bedding. V. R. Peirson and Mrs. P. will superintend the House, and promise to do all in their power to supply the table with the best the market affords. V. R. PEIRSON, for
Feb. 7.—[22-tf] MRS. HOARD.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. E. A. FORD, would respectfully inform the public, that she has taken the House lately occupied by Mrs. SWANN, as a Boarding-House, and having had it thoroughly repaired, and fitted with new and handsome furniture throughout, she will be enabled to accommodate a number of transient or permanent Boarders in the best manner. The House is as pleasantly situated as any in Wilmington, and a number of her best rooms will be reserved for the accommodation of transient visitors. She can confidently bespeak the patronage of those desirous of obtaining a Boarding House of the first class, as she flatters herself that her arrangements cannot be surpassed for comfort and convenience, and no exertion will be spared calculated to add to the happiness and contentment of her guests.

The House is now open for the reception of permanent or day boarders. For terms, apply to Mrs. FORD.

**Aurora, Goldsboro' Patriot and Telegraph, and Tarboro' Press copy tf.
Nov. 15, 1850 10-12m

JUST Received and for sale low for Cash.

10 bbls. Whiskey; 5 bbls. Rum;
10 " City Mess Pork; 10 bags Coffee;
1,000 lbs. North Carolina Hams;
10 bbls. super Family Flour;
10 " superfine "
10 half bbls. and 30 bags Family Flour;
5 hhds. crushed, pulverized, and brown Sugar;
Good retailing Molasses; Rice; Meal; Bacon;

A fresh lot Shoes and Dry Goods, suitable for Spring, &c., may be found at the old stand on Market-street, Bettencourt's building. THOS. C. CRAFT.

CIGARS! Cigars.—Just received from Havana:
61 boxes superior Regalia Cigars (star brand;)
10,000 La Prymanera do.
5,000 La Tropicol do.
8,000 Plantation do.
All of the above for sale cheap, at the Drug Store of
C. DUPRE, Market-st

SULKY and Harness for sale. Apply at the
JOURNAL OFFICE

STILL They Come. Another large lot of superior imported Havana and Regalia Cigars, which, added to our large stock now on hand, will enable us to compete with any house in the State. Call on WILKINSON & ESLER.

THEY HAVE COME!

A Splendid assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, made expressly to my order, for this market, among which will be found a new article, "Prince DeJoinville," Lama, Sack, Black, Brown, Green Blue, Drab, &c. &c. &c. Sack, Dress, and Frock Coats; Black, Brown, Green, Drab, Cashmerett, Sack and Frock Coats; Mohair, Lustre, Alpaca, Sack and Frock Coats; Puritan Coating, Linen, Lustre, and Brown Linen Sack Coats, Pants, &c. &c. &c. A variety of Silk, Marseilles Vests, &c. &c., just to suit the season; prices *very low*, at the "Old Stand." Remember 5 per ct. off for *Cash* on all sums of $5 and upwards.

CHAS. BARR,
Wilmington N. C., May 2, '51—[33-tf] *Merchant Tailor.*

SUPERIOR Scotch Snuff. 1,000 lbs. in 4 and 2 oz. papers. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

Property at Public and Private Sale.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of New Hanover, at the Spring Term thereof, A. D. 1851, I shall expose for sale, at public vendue, on the 12th day of June next, at the Court House door in Wilmington, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, (interest from sale,) the House and Lot on the South side of Market-street, and East side of Boundary-street, at present occupied by G. S. Gillespie, to execute the trust in said decree declared. THOS. F. ROBESON, Trustee
Wilmington, May 2, 1851 34-6t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Lots and improvements thereon, at Saracta, Duplin county, N. C., formerly occupied by Wm. O. Jeffreys as a Store and Distillery, are offered for sale. The situation is a very advantageous location for the above or any other business. For particulars, apply to

I. B. & J. J. KELLY.
Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C., April 18, 1851 32-tf

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE dwelling house, with suitable outhouses and a well of good water, 2½ miles from Wilmington, together with 50 or 100 acres of land around it. The house is new and well furnished: two storys high, and has five comfortable rooms. There are about 7 acres of cleared land immediately around the house, 1 acre of which is well improved as a garden spot. The remaining 6 acres are in cultivation, and contain about 100 young apple and peach trees, and 30 flourishing young scuppernong vines. The location is believed to be perfectly healthy. For terms and further information, apply to B. I. HOWZE, Esq.
Nov. 29.
**Goldsborough Telegraph copy tf 12-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more; the lands upon which these are situated, is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina! There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision, by JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow county, N. C., July 22, 1850.—tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE undersigned having determined on moving South, offers for sale his plantation whereon he now resides, in Duplin county, lying on the main road from Fayetteville to Newbern, three miles west of Kenansville, containing about 900 Acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation; and he has no hesitation in saying that it is the best Corn plantation in the neighborhood. The Dwelling House is convenient and comfortable, with the best set of out-buildings in the County.

Also, one tract of Tar and Turpentine Land near the Rail Road, three miles below Strickland's Depot, containing about 600 Acres.

Also, a valuable Steam Mill, (of ten horse power,) located at Strickland's, in good order; and a superior team of Horses, Waggon, &c.

A bargain can be had by applying soon, and payments made accommodating and easy.

JAS. M. MIDDLETON.
Duplin county, Oct. 25, 1850 7-tf

FOR SALE.

THE House at present occupied by SAMUEL R. POTTER, on Market street, next to the Masonic Hall, is for sale or rent. The house alone cost eleven thousand dollars, the lot two thousand, and furniture about three; the price of the whole is twelve thousand dollars; four thousand cash, one, two and three years for the balance.

If desirable, the House will be sold alone.
March 14, 1851.—[27-tf] S. R. POTTER.

ROUND SHAVES! ROUND SHAVES!

L. WOOD continues to manufacture his unsurpassed patent Round Shaves, and keeps constantly on hand a full supply, at his shop on Water-street, Nutt's wharf, and at the Hardware Store of J. M. ROBINSON, No. 3, Front-street.

Axes repaired in the best manner, at the shortest notice.
L. WOOD.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan'y 3, 1851 17-6m*

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11. 1847. 14-tf

COACH MAKING, REPAIRING, AND JOBBING,

Corner Third and Princess Streets, opposite Nixon's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.

THE subscribers, having taken the establishment on the corner of Third and Princess Sts., in Wilmington, N. C., formerly occupied by W. J. Cornwall, intend carrying on the above business in all its branches, and are prepared to execute any orders with which they may be favored, promptly and in a workmanlike manner. They will attend to making and repairing **Carriages** of all descriptions; also, **Buggies, Wagons, Drays, Carts, &c. &c.;** and, having secured the services of faithful and experienced workmen, they feel confident of being able to execute their work in a style of neatness and finish that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

HORSE-SHOEING, &c.

Having a spacious Blacksmith Shop attached, they will make and repair Agricultural Implements, Mill Work, and Farmers' Blacksmithing generally. They will also pay particular attention to **Horse-Shoeing.**

Having one of the best Shoers that could be obtained in the city of Philadelphia, who has had ten years experience in the business, and importing Iron expressly for that purpose, they can ensure their work to be equal, if not superior, to any other that can be done at the South.

N. S. NEAL & CO.
Wilmington, Feb. 21st, 1851 24-tf

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"

AT THE

Wilmington Saddle, Harness,

AND

TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market-street, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.;** all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship.

He has also a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c., and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.

In addition to the above, the subscriber always keeps on hand a large supply of **String Leather,** and has now, and will keep through the season, a good assortment of **Fly Nets.**

All are invited to *call and examine* my goods, whether in want or not, as I take pleasure in showing my assortment to all who may favor me with a *call*.

Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture.

Also, Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commissions JOHN J. CONOLEY.
June 14, 1850 40

MILL Saws, Pit Saws, Cross-Cut Saws, Circular Saws of extra thickness, and the improved graduated back Hand Saws, of all kinds and of the best quality, all made for, and warranted by, J. M. ROBINSON, who keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Rice and Corn Hoes; Turpentine and other Axes; L. WOOD'S Patent Round Shaves; best of English Strainer Cloths; and the heavy, fire-proof Pot Ware, the real *old time* article. All for sale cheap, at the *Southern* Hardware Store of
J. M. ROBINSON,
Late of Baltimore.

"Tis plain that Southern independence is to come of encouraging *Southern* institutions.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 2, 1851.

GARDEN Rakes and Hoes.—Egg Fryers, a new article, just received, a fine assortment, and for sale cheap, by J. M. ROBINSON.
April 18th, 1851 No. 3, Front St.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 500 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD.
July 25, 1850] Contractors and Builders.

Groceries, &c.

In Store and for Sale.—

40 Bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee;
50 bbls. Common Whiskey;
20 do. Old Monongahela do.
10 do. Apple Brandy;
10 eighth Casks Old French Brandy;
4 quarter do. do. do. do.
50 barrels super fine Flour;
2 casks Western Sides and Hams;
25 boxes No. 1 Soap;
25 bbls. P. R. Sugar;
4 hhds. do. do
12 doz. Peppermint Cordial;
50 No. 10 Ploughs;
20 doz. Buckets;
20 do. Brooms;
10 boxes superior smoking Tobacco;
25,000 Segars, different qualities;
20 Boxes Adamantine Candles;
15 do. Lemon Syrup;
10 do. Lemon Sugar;
15 do. Candy, assorted: with a lot of Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Boots, &c. All for sale cheaper than the cheapest, by
M. MCINNIS.

ENCOURAGE SOUTHERN IMPORTATIONS.

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM NEW-ORLEANS, Mess Pork, Bacon Shoulders, Rectified Whiskey, Adamantine Candles, Corn, Flour, &c. For sale by
May 16. SAVAGE & MEARES.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by D. J. Gilbert, next door to the Grain Store, North Water Street, for the purpose of selling Provisions and Groceries, viz: Pork, Flour, Bacon, Coffee, S

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1851.

Words of Truth and Soberness about Union, Secession, etc.

It is so exceedingly warm, that anything like excitement would be totally out of place; and since we must write, we propose taking a calm, common sense view of things, political and sectional, just as they are, without reference to any new-fangled theories or platforms, propounded or erected by distinguished individuals, or great conventions. We think it about time for the press of the South to repudiate all humbugs, and all pretentions of deference to humbugs; by doing so, we will much sooner become aware of what can, and what actually will be done. Now, in regard to the present position of affairs in South Carolina, it is just as well to set it down at once as a fixed fact, that there will be no secession this time. Things are coming to that even more rapidly than we had anticipated. Out of South Carolina, the question has been settled long ago. South Carolina is ready to secede at any time that she can get the other Southern States to go with her, but not without.—The other Southern States will not now join. South Carolina will not go alone. So the matter ends for the present.

With one exception, we believe every Southern State is democratic; in fact we may say that the whig party, as such, has ceased to exist at the South. When the day of trial came, the consolidationist ideas of the federalist party were found totally unsuited to a minority section, whose only safety lies in the fullest recognition of the democratic doctrine of State rights, and a rigid interpretation of the constitution. Hence the total annihilation of that party. Even North Carolina went by the board. Such is the actual position of parties. What is the course which the federalist leaders now adopt in order to pave the way for their restoration to power? How do they propose to heal the bleeding wounds, and secure the future peace of the country? By the principles of the whig party? No, but by the no-principles of the "Union party." This Union party we pronounce a humbug, and a most dangerous humbug at that.

What is the use of this party? Is it needed? Is the Union in present danger? If it were in danger, could this party save it? To all these questions we answer emphatically—*No!* The Union has been endangered by a violation of the cardinal principles of the democratic creed—the principles of State sovereignty, and a rigid construction of the constitution. It can, must, and will be saved by a return to the principles of that party, not by its abandonment to run after any and every mongrel, spotted, speckled and ring-streaked Union party, without principles or settled policy. That this is felt at the South, is abundantly proved by the results of all the State elections South of Mason and Dixon's line. That the leaders of the former whig party, finding their forces like Othello's occupation, gone, should be willing to do anything for a living, is not so remarkable; but that democrats, with their party in the ascendant, and every day adding to the strength of their principles, should turn round, and join this ridiculous humbug, is so difficult of belief, that we should feel much inclined to question the democracy of any man whom we might find so acting.

It has become quite a common trick with the advocates of this Union at all hazards party, to represent all who will not join them as disunionists and traitors. It is also one of their tricks to endeavor to establish an identity between the disunionists at the South, and the abolitionists at the North, on the principle, we suppose, that extremes meet. It would seem, however, that this is a rather inconclusive argument. Some of the most emphatic Unionists, are the greatest abolitionists. SUMNER'S letter of acceptance would do honor to TOOMBS, STEPHENS, FOOTE, or any other Union party man. The following Union resolutions passed the Senate of Massachusetts, with only four dissenting votes:

Resolved, That Massachusetts affirms anew her hostility to slavery and her devotion to the Union; that, inspired by these cherished sentiments, she longs for harmony among the different parts of our common country; but she cannot conceal the conviction that this can be finally and permanently secured only by the overthrow of slavery, so far as the same can be constitutionally done, everywhere within the jurisdiction of the national government; that the free States may be relieved from all responsibility therefor, so that freedom, instead of slavery, shall become national, and slavery, instead of freedom, become sectional.

Now this is right good Union party doctrine. Massachusetts is loud for the Union, but how long, might we ask, would *such* a Union last? How long ought it to last? The Union is not all, and a Union party is not all. But the Union, under the constitution, *is* all, and the party that guarantees that Union is all, and that party is the State Rights Democratic party. The Democrat who at such a crisis would desert his party, is either blind or has some sinister motive.

In conclusion, we would beg leave to suggest to our Democratic friends the propriety of avoiding, as much as possible, all criminations and recriminations upon the subject of secession, submission, and so on. Since the thing itself has for the time being passed over, we cannot see the use of perpetuating animosities or repeating epithets which have had their origin in a difference of opinion which, for all practical purposes, is at an end. Since it is now evident that the battle, at least for the present, is to be fought in the Union, let us prepare so to fight it.—Let us consolidate our forces, confident that a Railroad National Democratic victory is a Southern triumph, and a defeat a Southern loss indeed.

☞A severe cold under which we have suffered for the last week, and which has made reading or writing a labor, will, we hope, excuse any defects in the present number of the Journal.

☞The Telegraph is at length in operation, the operator being a juvenile of about fourteen years.—The first despatch was received here on Wednesday. We will make arrangements to use it in all cases where it can be made really useful.

FIRE.—The Turpentine Distillery, and several hundred bbls. of Rosin, and a number of empty Spirit barrels, together with the fixtures, belonging to the Messrs. FILYAW, above the Railroad Depot, was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday night last. Loss estimated at $2.000. No insurance. It is supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

Grocery Stores.

We are requested to state that an agreement has been entered into by the proprietors of the grocery stores of this town, for the purpose of closing their doors at sundown, or early candle-light, from next Monday until the 15th of September. All persons wishing to obtain groceries will, therefore, be under the necessity of doing so before the hour of closing. This arrangement has been made with a view of affording the clerks and proprietors a few hours of recreation during the hot summer months, and seems to us to be highly commendable.

OH, MY!—Some of the Federalist papers in this State nominate FILLMORE for President, and GRAHAM for Vice President. Merciful Moses, how they *will* be beaten!

THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD.—Only twenty-seven miles of this Road remain to be done, the track being now laid to within that distance of Weldon. It will be finished in July.

North Carolina Railroad.

The Board of Directors of this Road met at Raleigh on Monday, the 12th instant, and continued in session until Thursday, the 15th. Full and elaborate reports were received from the Chief Engineer and his Assistants, and the Road located in accordance with them. The Directors have ordered the President and Chief Engineer to put the whole Road under contract before the 9th of July. A reasonable time allowed for commencing the work.

From the report of the Engineer, which we give in full, it will be seen that the Road has been surveyed and located, from the point of its connection with the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, which will be a mile and an eighth south of Goldsboro', in Wayne county, to Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county. It will be 223 miles in length, and cost, with locomotives and cars, $3,405,132. The calculation is for a very slender supply of working machinery, totally inadequate to the wants of a Road 223 miles in length. It is probable that the Road will cost about four millions of dollars before it can be put in operation.

The location is, of course, by way of Raleigh, passing on the south side of that city, the route most favorable to the interests of this place and Newbern. From Raleigh it goes by way of Hillsboro', Greensboro' and Lexington, to Salisbury, and from Salisbury to Charlotte, by the Concord route, passing within a mile of that village. At Charlotte, it connects with the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad.

THEATRE.—This place of amusement is still open to good houses. It is getting too hot. We presume the season will close with Saturday night. They played RICHARD III. on Wednesday night. We did not see much of it, but have heard it said that LINDEN played RICHARD better than most people had expected. The Company is not suited to tragedy, and should not attempt it. Miss DEERING acted her part very well, as, indeed, she always does. BROWN immortalized himself on Tuesday night as the "Major," in "Life in New York." ELLSLER, as ADAM BROCK, in the play of CHARLES XII., was capital. He uses no clap-trap.

WALTER F. LEAKE Esq.—This popular gentleman and staunch member of the Democratic party, visited this place in the beginning of this week for the first time in his life. We have never been more forcibly struck with the want of intercourse between the interior and seaboard of North Carolina, than we were when we heard Mr. LEAKE remark that he had never before visited Wilmington. He has, however, always been a true friend to the interests of this town and section.

RATHER OBSCURE.—The last number of the Wilmington Herald, in a notice of our little controversy with General SAUNDERS, quotes the following lines, from, we think, Coleridge's Christabel, applying the words to the General and ourself:

"Alas, they had been friends in youth,
But whispering tongues can poison truth."

This must have happened long ago, for we have forgotten all about it. If we are not much mistaken, the General was a youth over thirty years before the "venerable" of the Journal was born. The first time we ever saw General SAUNDERS was last year, and we did not then think him a *very* young man.

THE MESSAGE.—We have received the specimen number of the "Weekly Message," a Methodist newspaper, to be published at Greensboro', N. C., by SIDNEY D. BUMPASS, at $1 per annum. Its regular publication will be commenced as soon as the necessary number of subscribers can be obtained. The paper is very well gotten up, and being devoted to the interests of a numerous and influential denomination of Christians, we think it cannot fail in obtaining success.

FOOTE.—That most remarkable of all feet, FOOTE of Mississippi, has at last put *his* foot into it, having joined the "Union" party in Mississippi, of which party he is going to be the Gubernatorial candidate. We have no doubt he will be very soundly beaten. A man who cannot find sufficient love for the Union in the National Democratic party, but must join a mongrel odd and end half Federalist and whole humbug party, is certainly unworthy the confidence of a Democratic State. QUITMAN will beat FOOTE by several feet.

Three days later from Europe.

The United States mail steamer Franklin arrived at New York on the 19th inst., having sailed from Havre on the 7th. She brings dates from Liverpool to the 5th. The sales of cotton in Liverpool, for the three days intervening since the departure of the Cambria, amounted to 13.500 bales, including five thousand bales on the fifth, at an advance of an eighth of a penny per pound, and an improved feeling had manifested itself in the manufacturing districts. Breadstuffs firm and unchanged. Coffee was sixpence lower. Carolina Rice 19s. to 20s. Naval Stores unchanged.

The Crystal Palace is still the great point of attraction. On the 5th of May the admission fee was reduced to five shillings, and upon that day upwards of 60,000 persons visited the place, and £1,000 sterling were taken in at the door. Many season tickets were being sold, and the receipts were calculated at £2.000 per diem.

The Ministry seem disposed to hold on notwithstanding their defeat on Mr. Hume's motion relative to the income tax law. It is stated by some of the German papers, that a new effort is about to be made by Hungary to regain her liberty. Austria has demanded the Sultan to retain the fourteen Hungarian refugees two years longer. The anniversary of the proclamation of the French Republic passed off without any disturbance. A Carlist conspiracy had been discovered by the Spanish authorities in Catalonia, and seven of the conspirators shot. The Dresden Conferences had not terminated. The new law relative to the press in Prussia is very severe. The insurrection in Portugal was spreading, and Marshal Saldanha had taken possession of Oporto, which had created considerable consternation in Lisbon; so much so, that it was believed that the Queen would, in all probability, abdicate the throne and proclaim a Regency. A Spanish army was collecting on the Portuguese frontier.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.—The annual meeting of Stockholders took place yesterday. The proposition of the Legislature that the Bank should relinquish the right to issue small notes, was rejected, with only one dissenting voice. The Board were authorized to build a Banking House. Directors elected: J. D. Starr, Jas. Kyle, T. S. Lutterloh, H. L. Myrover, A. A. McKethan, J. W. Pearce, E. J. Lilly, Chas. Benbow, A. E. Hall. The present officers will doubtless be re-elected, viz: J. D. Starr, President; W. G. Broadfoot, Cashier; H. Leete, Teller and Notary Public; W. G. Matthews, Discount Clerk; Alex. McPherson, Deposite Clerk.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

WHO IS THE GREATEST SLAVEHOLDER?—We say Great Britain, with all her stilted symyathy for Freedom; with all her noisy professions against Servitude. She holds millions upon millions in Slavery. Her slaves are of many kinds;—the slaves of her Debt; the slaves of her Factories; the slaves of her Mines; the perishing slaves of her Cities; the crushed slaves of her Colonies; the crouching slaves of her Military Establishment! And all these—her slaves—are white men, women, and children. Think of it, ye who have been misled by British professions.

Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.

From the Columbia Daily South Carolinian.

The late Convention of Delegates—Its Composition and its Action.

Whatever was the original intention of those who were instrumental in invoking this body, the intention which it has manifested is too clear to be mistaken. The address and resolutions were ably and adroitly drawn, and exhibit the evidence of skilful management; and while both the resolutions and address are mild and conciliatory, yet it is apparent that the principle intended to be announced is the fact that the year 1852 will witness the secession of South Carolina from the Union. The world is advertised, as by the report of the Mercury, that of four hundred and thirty delegates representing the various Southern Rights Associations throughout the State, only *five* were found dissenting to the positions laid down. This is certainly remarkable unanimity, and is well calculated to give the assurance of the early and separate withdrawal of South Carolina from the confederacy. The Convention was not satisfied with this powerful demonstration, by gathering strength from its own momentum, it declared itself a permanent body, self-created and self-existing. This, to one disposed to look at matters calmly, is certainly most wonderful. We propose a brief analysis of this body, and the motives governing its action. The object in calling this Convention was understood to be for the purpose of effecting an interchange of sentiment between the Southern Rights Associations of this and other States; but as Charleston was selected as the place of meeting, the secessionists *per se*, immediately took the alarm, and were determined to come down, not only to carry out their own purposes, but to overawe Charleston, and let the Northern merchants, and other gentlemen of like cloth, know that Charleston was not the State, nor should she be permitted to throw cold water on the country flame. The first move in the game that is to be played was to take Charleston by storm. It is well known that in every District in the State the Southern Rights Associations are merely composed of persons violent for *immediate* secession. Generally, three or four of the most violent control the Associations, and in making their appointments to this Convention, the most ultra secessionists in nearly every District were selected. *It is idle, it is absurd*, it is without a shadow of foundation, to say that this Convention represented the sentiment of South Carolina. This is palpable on the slightest examination. For instance, the District of Abbeville decided in the election to the State Convention, by an overwhelming majority, against separate State action, yet eighteen out of twenty delegates appointed to this Convention were for the most extreme measures. Chester, in like manner, is unanimous against separate State action. Greenville is a Union District, not for any kind of action, and yet a delegation of the most extreme secessionists represented that District. Kershaw is nearly unanimous against separate action, and Pendleton, Spartanburg, York, Lexington, and Charleston, and yet there were only *five* negatives to the address and resolutions. I believe there are twenty-seven Districts in South Carolina, and I know that some of the Delegates to the State Convention in every District but six are opposed to separate State action, and that in Charleston, York, Abbeville, Chester, Lexington, and Kershaw, the entire delegations (or nearly so) are opposed; and yet in the meeting of the Southern Rights Associations, composed of four hundred and thirty delegates, only *five* voted against resolutions looking to that end. This is really strange—very strange! Out of the Charleston Delegation alone to this Convention, at least three-fourths were avowedly opposed to separate action, and one of their number representing the majority demanded the yeas and nays, but at the earnest entreaty of those who wanted to make a one-sided affair of it, the motion was withdrawn, and it is now published to the world that there were but *five* opposed to separate State action. There may have been but five nays, but it is known that, packed as the body was, there were at least a dozen times that many ready to vote in the negative. It is beautiful to sweep on in this way, and by such exhibition of strategy carry the State headlong out of the Union; yet these very men who are trying to carry everything by storm, are constantly exclaiming to those who object to their policy, keep quiet, don't divide, there is but a shade of difference between us, and if we divide all our moral strength will be lost. This, to one who will view the matter properly, is but a thin veil, for as soon as the secessionists *per se*, are satisfied of their strength, every moderate man will go by the board. Let the true resistance party of the State but carry out their supineness a little longer, until the timid and doubting are swept in the rushing torrent, and they will awake from their lethargy and find the State ruined and themselves destroyed. Look at the manner in which Judge Cheves' letter was treated in the late Convention, hear the threats that were uttered against Butler, and the still stronger denunciations that await any man who ventures to question the policy of this movement, and the indications are unmistakeable, and force the conclusion, that the moderate and prudent men who, we doubt not, compose a majority of the State, must show their strength and take their position while yet time is, or they will find wild councils ruling the hour, and themselves and the great Southern cause destroyed.

It has been urged, we hear, from every quarter that Charleston will soon be for separate action, (I suppose to keep the State from offering her up as a sacrifice,) and the supposed or asserted charge in relation to Charleston is being used in the country, while it is well known that seven-eighths if not eleven-twelfths of the people are opposed to the action of the late congress of delegates.

The association having declared itself permanent, proceeds to organize in every manner for immediate secession. The moderate, yet firm resistance men, who are for doing something effectual when it can be done, and not by rashness to ruin everything, are afraid to move, are afraid of being called submissionists, are afraid that the reaction will go too far towards acquiescense in the late measures of Congress; and from this fear stand by and see the State whirled off like a comet, and everything they hold dear put in jeopardy by the rashness and indiscretion of those whose judgments have succumbed to their zeal. The proceedings of this convention will be ratified by each district association, and it will go forth and come back in every newspaper in the country, and be re-echoed, that South-Carolina is a unit for separate secession—when it is an ascertained fact that scarcely more than a majority of a dozen of her constitutional convention are in favor of it; and it is believed that a majority of nearly every district are opposed. To the reflecting, true, and wisely prudent men of the State we would say: "There is a tide in the affairs of men, &c." Will you make the application, or let posterity do it for you?

A DISUNIONIST.

The Deep River Coal Tested.

We are informed by Mr. A. A. McKethan, that he has procured for use in his various Forges, a quantity of Bituminous Coal from Evans's Mine on Deep River, and that it is found to be worth 50 per cent. more than the best Coal he has ever had from the North. It possesses qualities in igniting, and in comparative heat, and perhaps other respects, which give it this additional value. In Mr. McKethan's shops are some of the very best Blacksmiths, from Baltimore and New York, and they assure him that such are its qualities over any Coal they ever worked. We are also informed that it has been used in the Northern cities, where it will command $2 per ton more than any Coal in market.

It is a melancholy fact, that our Mechanics have been importing Coal from the interior of Virginia and Pennsylvania, whilst we have had a supply sufficient for centuries, of a better quality, within 40 miles of us. We rejoice in the hope that this reproach will speedily be wiped out.

Mr. McKethan had this Coal wagoned from Deep River. It cost about $12 per ton, which is less than he had to pay for the Northern Coal which he has been compelled to import for his extensive workshops. He is making arrangements to reduce the cost of wagoning. The extension of a branch of our Plank Road some 12 or 15 miles to the Mines would greatly reduce the cost of transportation.—And we respectfully suggest that a subscription be started here, where a reasonable amount of Stock would undoubtedly be taken, with a hope that the Deep River gentlemen would complete the small amount necessary to build the Road. This might be in operation some time before the Navigation can possibly be opened, and even after that work is accomplished, the road will be used for an extensive travel and transportation to and from Chatham, Orange, Alamance, Randolph, &c., into which it is more than likely the Plank Road would be extended.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The cost of sweeping the streets of New York is $400,000 yearly.

The North Carolina Railroad.

To the President and Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road:

RALEIGH, May 5th, 1851.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the progress and results of the surveys for the North Carolina Rail Road.

Acting under your instructions to me of July 13th, I proceeded to organize four parties of Engineers. To give efficiency to these parties, devolve due responsibility, and incite a laudable emulation, I gave to each party acting under my instructions a separate and independent charge, and to this end the line was divided into four divisions

The First Division commences at the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad and terminates six and a half miles West of Raleigh. The Second Division commencing at the last named point, extends to the Guilford County line. The third Division thence to Lexington, and the fourth Division from Lexington to Charlotte. The duty of surveying and locating these divisions, was assigned respectively to Mr. Lewis, Mr. Prevost, Jr., Mr. John C. McRae, Mr. J. L. Gregg, and Mr. John McRae, with the rank of Principal Assistants. Each party was furnished with the necessary Assistants, Draftsmen, Rodmen Chainmen, and Axemen

Mr. Prevost was sent to the field on the 21st of August, Mr. John C. McRae on the 26th of the same month, Mr. Gregg on the 18th September, and Mr. John McRae on the 27th August.

The aggregate number of miles run by these parties, including the experimental surveys, the approximate and final location, amounts to 1494 miles. When it is remembered that the period of their employment embraced the inclement season of the late fall months, and the winter and early spring months, the amount of labor they have performed cannot but prove satisfactory, and it fully attests the energy, industry, and fidelity on the part of the heads of the respective parties.

The conditions imposed by the Charter, make Raleigh and Salisbury intermediate points in the line of the road.—By a resolution of the stockholders at their meeting held in Salisbury on the 12th of July, instructions were given to ascertain by actual survey whether a route passing near the Towns of Hillsboro', Graham, Greensboro', Lexington and Concord, all things considered, would not be the most practicable. Keeping these instructions before me, regarding them however as imperative only so far as respects the requirements of the Charter, to construct a Railroad from the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad *via* Raleigh and Salisbury to Charlotte, and only as absolute under the directions of the stockholders to ascertain the practicability in comparison with other routes, of a location through the towns of Hillsboro', Graham, Greensboro', Lexington and Concord, and not by any means as restricting the location to those towns. The line would occupy precisely the same ground which it does had no allusion to those towns been made in the proceedings of the stockholders. I explored or caused to be examined every route between the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, and Charlotte *via* Raleigh and Salisbury, which I thought at all feasible, and surveyed every line that in my judgment was deemed necessary to the attainment of the most practicable route, and the results of those examinations it is now my purpose as briefly as may be to lay before you. But it may be pertinent before entering upon a description of the lines which were surveyed, to submit a few remarks upon the general features of the intermediate country between Raleigh and Salisbury, and their influence upon the location. An inspection of the map of the State will shew that a straight line between Raleigh and Salisbury is crossed by the waters of the Haw and Yadkin rivers, and by their almost innumerable tributaries, embracing among the most conspicuous, with *their* branches, New Hope, Rocky Deep and Uharie rivers Any one who has traveled the direct road from Raleigh to Salisbury, by Pittsboro' and Ashboro', must have indelibly impressed on his mind the many "ups and downs" which he encounters, and it must have occurred to him when slowly climbing up the hills which ever and anon rise before, how much the road might be improved by winding around them through some of the numerous ravines which constantly present themselves on the one hand or the other. These hills which so much obstruct the common road, and the graduation of which to easy grades, would render it so serpentine and devious, and carry it so much out of the direct course, would affect in a much greater degree the route of a railroad; no line of any extent either level or of given inclination to the horizon could be maintained, without resorting to a continued succession of heavy cuttings and fillings, and an infinite series of abrupt curves. In many places the ridges and hills that would be crossed are composed of gravel intermixed with stones, and not unfrequently they are formed entirely of rock, which would add greatly to the expense of graduation.

The extent of these difficulties may be regarded as unlimited on the South towards which the water courses that are crossed flow; in search of a route, on the North, there is no medium short of the sources or nearly so of the principal tributaries above mentioned of the Haw and the Yadkin.—Being satisfied, therefore, that no line could be obtained on the direct route without such frequent deflections as would make it quite as long, that it would be more costly and objectionable both in grades and curvature, than the route around the heads of the water courses before mentioned, that no intermediate route could be found, and that a survey of the direct route would be attended with no better results than loss of time and unnecessary expenditure, I determined to abondon it at once, and make the detour of the ridge so plainly indicated by the topography of the country as the route for the railroad, which I shall now proceed to describe under four separate heads, corresponding to the four divisions of the line heretofore defined.

FIRST DIVISION.

This Division unites the North Carolina Railroad with the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, thus forming a continuous line from the Seaboard through the heart of the State and reducing to realization the long deferred hopes of a Central Railroad.

The Charter requires that the Railroad shall connect with the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad "where the same passes over the Neuse?" The bridge of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, over the Neuse, is united to the main land on each side by trestle work across extensive low grounds, subject to frequent inundations, which affords no secure site for a landing or suitable place for building. As this provision of the charter was evidently intended to unite the Railroad with Steamboat Navigation on the Neuse, and thus extend its benefits and a participation of its advantages to the lower Neuse, I have on account of the objections above assigned to a strict compliance with the letter of the charter, directed the approach to the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad by the way of Waynesboro', which affords the nearest eligible site to the point where the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad passes the Neuse, for a landing. Here the channel washes the base of a high bank which is rarely if ever overflowed, affording every necessary facility for transhipment. Making Waynesboro', therefore, a point in the location, three lines were run from station 228, four and a half miles West of Goldsboro', to the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad; one by the way of Goldsboro', and thence to Waynesboro', making Waynesboro' the terminus of the Road. One by Waynesboro' to Goldsboro' *direct*, and one by Waynesboro', intersecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, 1¼ miles South of Goldsboro'.

These lines are all laid down on the accompanying map in the order here referred to, lettered A. B, and C, and a comparison of their cost, length, and grades will be found on a sheet hereto annexed, upon an examination of which it will be found that the line passing through Waynesboro' and intersecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad 1¼ miles South of Goldsboro', designated as C on the map, is 3,887 feet shorter, and will cost $10,277 less than line A, which stands next in the comparison. Commencing at station 228, the point of divergence of the routes above described, two lines were run to Mount Auburn, ten miles East of Raleigh, one crossing the Neuse river at Smithfield, the other crossing on the lands of Wm Vinsons four miles above Smithfield. The result shows 1 mile, 1720 feet in distance and $11,000 in cost in favor of the line by Vinsons: the rate of grade and length of straight line is also in favor of this route; it was therefore selected as the basis of the estimate, and is designated on the map by the red line.

From Mount Auburn, after a most thorough examination and survey of the country, with the view of obtaining the best route through the city of Raleigh, three lines were selected for comparison, which will be designated as the South, Middle, and North lines. The South line runs down Wild Cat branch, crosses Walnut creek, near Holleman's bridge, and runs up Rocky Branch to its head, passing in the rear of the Governor's and Judge Cameron's residences, and thence in the vicinity of the Hillsboro' road to the end of this division, six and a half miles West of Raleigh.

The Middle line descends Poole's branch to its junction with Walnut creek, and after crossing Walnut creek near Mr. Hutchings', it ascends along the slope of the ridge between Walnut and Crabtree, to its summit in the race field, thence it follows nearly the course of the ridge, passes South of Mr. Atkinson's and through Raleigh by Hargett street to its junction with the South line at Judge Cameron's.

The North line is identical with the Middle line, until it reaches a point between the race-field and Mr. Atkinson's, it then runs a little South of Mr. Atkinson's and through Lane street by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Depot, back of the Female Seminary, and connects with the Middle and Southern line near the Haywood road on the lands of Dr. Cook.

It appears from a comparison of these lines, as exhibited in the accompanying table, that the South line is 1875 feet shorter, and that the cost of graduation and construction is $6.788 less than on the Middle line, and that in comparison with the Northern line, the length is 2175 feet and the cost is $45.029 in its favor. The maximum grade is the same on all these lines, the grade being rather in favor of the Middle route ascending westward, and about the same in both directions as the Northern line. The curvature is also in favor of the South line as compared with both of the other lines.

A line was also run uniting the South and North lines through Harrington street, which increased the distance over the South line 2750 feet, and the cost $25,511.

The cost, distance and degree of curvature being all in favor of the South line, I am compelled, in a professional point of view, to give it my preference. There are other considerations, however, which may properly influence the Board, such as the propriety, probably the necessity and obligation of the Company, to put a depot within the corporate limits of Raleigh, which would be attended with no serious objections so far as the grades of the Road are concerned on the Middle line; while on the South line the Road ascends with a uniform grade of 47½ feet per mile past Raleigh, upon which the establishment of a depot would be very objectionable, on account of the difficulty of stopping the descending and starting the ascending trains, and this objection can only be removed by introducing a lighter grade, which can in no other way be effected than by increasing the rate of ascent from Walnut Creek, which would operate against this line; but as the grade would be in favor of the heavy tonnage, it would still maintain its superiority over the Middle line.

Recurring again to the commencement of the line at the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, I would recommend the establishment of the Depot at Goldsboro', instead of at the point of connection of the Roads—for the reason that the houses already erected at Goldsboro', could, without additional expense to them, give accommodations that would be a saving to the Company.

SECOND DIVISION.

After several trial lines across Crabtree creek which is encountered six miles from the commencement of this division, a line was selected crossing at Mr. Jere. Morris', thence it ascends along the sloping ground drained into Crabtree to Mr. Robert Witherspoon's on the ridge dividing the waters of New Hope and Neuse Rivers, thence the line pursues his ridge, departing from it only at one place to maintain the general direction and at the same time avoid the Brasfield hills which are past, leaving them a half a mile on the north, at a trifling expense encountered in embanking across two small branches of New Hope. At Desarnes, ten miles east of Hillsboro', two routes passed themselves, one pursuing the ridge dividing the waters of the Eno and New Hope rivers, forming an independent line crossing Haw river at Gilbreth's ford, and thence to Providence meeting house, designated on the map as the Chapel Hill ridge line. The other passes by Hillsboro' and crossing Haw river at Trollinger's bridge reunites with the other at Providence meeting house. These routes may be united by a cross line on the ridge dividing the waters of the Eno and Haw rivers by a deflection from the first line at Gravelly Hill, and thus the various routes crossing Haw river, which will hereafter be described, may be made a part of either line and a comparison between the two may be made; adopting either of the crossings of the river. Suffice it to say, however, that the result by any combination that could be made would be in favor of the route by Hillsboro', in all the essentials of grades, cost, curvature and distance. I shall therefore dismiss the Chapel Hill route as it is designated on the map and confine my observations to the Hillsboro' route, which after it became evident that it would be the preferred route, was subjected to the most elaborate explorations and surveys. The first important enquiry was the pass of the Valley of the Eno, the result of which was the establishment of a crossing at the upper end of the town of Hillsboro' and again just below the bridge near Brown's Mill, thence the line ascends along the side hills of Seven Mile Creek to the ridge dividing the waters of the Eno from those of Back creek, a branch of Haw river, and along this ridge it is traced to the vicinity of the Orange and Alamance county line. From this point to the Haw river, a thorough reconnoisance of the country was made and the river examined from the shallow Ford to Ruffin's Mills. The result of this reconnoisance was the selection of four lines crossing Haw river respectively at Gilbreath's ford at the mouth of Freeland creek, Conrad Long's, and near Trollinger's bridge, all uniting at Providence meeting house. The first line was abandoned on account of its increased length and cost, and the second for the same reasons and in addition thereto in consequence of its objectionable curves and the heavy rock excavations between Back creek and Haw river. This narrowed down, the choice between the two routes crossing at Long's, and at Trollinger's bridge, noted on the map as the upper and the lower lines. A comparison of these lines gives the following results, viz: The upper line costs less by $5.000, and the length is one mile less than the lower line. The lower line has less curvature of the minimum radius and the length of the maximum grades is less, but these favorable features not being sufficient to counterbalance its decreased length and cost. I give the upper line the preference and recommend its adoption. From Providence Meeting House, the line of this division is traced over very favorable ground along the ridge dividing the waters of Haw and Alamance rivers, to its termination on the dividing line between Alamance and Guilford counties.

With the view of cutting off the detour, on the route by Hillsboro', around the head of N. Hope, a line was reconnoitered diverging at Parris Yates' on this division, one and a half miles from its commencement, passing around the head of Crabtree and by Mr. Bartley Sear's, eight miles from Yates', thence along a ridge dividing the waters of North East, New Hope and White Oak Swamp to Mr. Marmaduke Williams', where it crosses New Hope, thence on a ridge between Morgan's and Bolling's Creeks, to a point about two miles from Chapel Hill, where the ridge, upon which the College is situated, rises very abruptly: to ascend to the summit of this ridge either Morgan's or Bolling's are available; having attained the summit, at Mr. Arch. Andrews', owing to the necessity of exceeding our maximum grades in the passage of Cain and Haw Creeks, the line would be compelled to follow the ridge heading these creeks, until it intersects the line heretofore described as the Chapel Hill ridge line, near Mr. Fred. Williams', and thence with that line as run. Owing to these frequent deflections, this route, although called the direct route, would be about two miles longer than the line by Hillsboro', and a comparison of the grades, curvature and cost would also be against it. This being the result of the reconnoisance, it was not thought advisable to incur the expense of a survey.

THIRD DIVISION.

This division begins on the Alamance and Guilford lines, about one and a half miles north of the stage road on the ridge dividing the waters of Traverse creek from those of Alamance, and continues on this ridge about two miles, thence it descends the Valley of Rock creek, which it crosses at its junction with Cedar prong, thence upon the south slope of Cedar prong Valley, to the summit of the ridge, dividing its waters from Birch Creek, thence along the south slope of the ridge, dividing Alamance and South Buffaloe creeks, crossing it at the intersection of the Shallowford and Fayetteville roads. The line then descends to South Buffaloe creek, crossing it about one thousand feet below the stage road bridge, thence it descends to the ridge between North and South Buffaloe creeks, on which it continues to Greensboro', crossing South street three hundred feet north of the Caldwell Institute, thence on the ridge to station 928 near Mr. Nathan Hiatts'. From this point to Lexington, three lines present themselves for comparison—which we will designate the Fair Grove, Middle and Northern lines.

The Fair Grove and Middle lines are common to Prospect Meeting House; before reaching this point the line crosses South Buffaloe near Mr. A. Wilson's Bull Run, a little below the stage road ford, and Deep river 1200 feet below the stage road bridge; thence the line passes a little to the south of Jamestown, up the south prong of Big branch to station 1839, a quarter of a mile west of Prospect meeting house on the summit of the ridge between Deep river and the Yadkin. From station 1839 it continues heading nearly the waters of Hunt's Fork, thence it descends along the south slope of the Valley of Hambies' creek, crossing the Raleigh road near Fair Grove meeting house, and continuing upon the north side of the road to a point near the house of Mr. Smith Curry, thence keeps near the Raleigh road and passes about 300 feet to the left of the Poor House, thence it descends to Abbott's creek, crossing it about three-fourths of a mile below Randolph's bridge; thence it passes up the south slope of the valley of Grimes' branch to the summit of the ridge between Abbott's and Swearing creeks, near Parks', at the crossing of the stage road about 4,500 feet west of the Court House, where it joins the 4th division.

The Middle line diverges from the Fair Grove line at station 1839, crosses the head waters of Hunt's Fork to the ridge between Rich Fork and Hambie's creek, which it follows three miles; thence it descends into the Valley of Jimmie's creek to Conrad's old mill; here the line crosses the creek and again makes two crossings at the bend opposite Mrs. Lopp's, and passes over the point of a ridge between Jimmies creek and Rich Fork, crossing the latter near its junction with Hambie's creek, thence it crosses Abbott's creek about half a mile above the junction of Rich Fork, thence it passes up the valley of Abbott's creek, crosses Leonard creek near the mouth, and thence along the sloping ground of Leonard's creek to Parks', passing Lexington 1200 feet south of the Court House. This line may be straightened by a route leaving the line which is common to it and the Fair Grove line at station 1641, passing three-fourths of a mile north of Prospect meeting house, and coming into the middle line again about 5 miles 1644 feet from the point of starting.

Northern line; the line deflects from the Fair Grove and Middle lines, at station 928, at Heat's; thence it crosses South Buffaloe creek, a little below the Salem road, it then ascends to the summit of the ridge between Haw and Deep rivers; thence it descends Piney branch to its mouth, where it crosses the north prong of Deep river, thence passing over the ridge between the north and south prong, it crosses the south prong just below Chapman's mill. Thence it follows up Tan Yard branch to its head, thence crosses Rich Fork near its source and immediately ascends to the ridge between Abbott's creek and Rich Fork, along which it runs to Mr. Andrew Link's, on the stage road, where it commences descending and crosses Abbott's creek about half a mile below the stage road bridge, and thence along the grounds of Abbott's creek to its re-union with the Middle line at station 2381. The length, curvature, grades, cost of construction and maintenance being in favor of the Middle line, I give it preference and recommend its adoption.

FOURTH DIVISION.

The location of this division commences at the termination of the Third Division above described.

The line passes through the far-famed fertile lands of the Jersey Settlement. Swearing Creek and North Potts Creek, which water these lands, are crossed; the first at Yarbrough's old mill, and the second about a mile below Dr. Holt's old mill, on the lands of Dr. Holt, which furnish the best evidence on the line of the beneficial effects of a judicious combination of science and practical experience in farming. The second branch of Potts' Creek is crossed at the Trading Ford road, and by a cut across this road the line enters the valley of the Yadkin, which it pursues to station 2720, on the land of Mr. T. McDonald. From this point two lines were located across the Yadkin. The upper line crosses the river a little below Lock's bridge, on a bridge 600 feet long, 46 feet above low water, and 30 feet above high water. The low line crosses the river near the lower end of Chowan's Island by a bridge 1000 feet long, 8 feet above high water, and 24 feet above low water. I am not prepared to give an opinion as to the comparative advantages of these two lines, and express my preference until a farther examination has been made, which will be done the first low stage of the water. I shall, however, place in the general estimates such a sum as will embrace the cost and any contingencies of a farther examination. These two lines re-unite at station 2517 on the ridge near the head of small branches of the Yadkin, and thence for a distance of 22½ miles follows the ridge, keeping within the vicinity of the stage road, and passing at station 2315 the town of Salisbury. From station 1328 the line descends to the valley of Irish Buffaloe and crosses the creek near the old mill dam, a quarter of a mile below the public road and about a mile from the village of Concord; thence crossing Caudle Creek and Rocky River, 423 and 578 miles respectively from Irish Buffaloe, the line passes over into the valley of Back Creek, and ascending the ridge between Back and Mallard Creeks, the summit of which is gained near Col. Cochran's, it then follows the Creek of the ridge From which it descends, crossing some of the head waters of the tributaries of Sugar Creek, into the valley of one of the main branches of that Creek, along which it is traced to a favorable point for crossing at station 132, thence to Charlotte, passing on the Southeastern side of the town to station 1049, the end of the Charlotte Railroad.

The line above described is the result of a full reconnoisance of the country, and a comparison of the cost, grades, and length, with a trial between Lexington and the Yadkin, and it was also tested by the merits of a line from the vicinity of Concord to Charlotte, crossing Irish Buffaloe at Coleman's quarter and passing to the West of Back Creek, by different crossings of the intermediate streams. The line by Mount Mourne was also compared with it, and was found from its greater length to be objectionable.

In the above description of the several divisions, I have

And last, though not on this account the least, of the important benefits of the North Carolina Railroad, is the effect it will have to withdraw the inducement to emigration which every year deprives the State of a portion of her most vigorous, enterprising and intelligent population.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully your ob't servant,
WALTER GWYNN, Civil Engineer.

From the Pennsylvanian.

British Government Policy.—The East Indies and South America.

"Put money in thy purse; follow these wars; defeat thy favor.
With an usurped beard; I say, put money in thy purse. ***
It was a violent commencement, and thou shalt see an
Answerable sequestration;—put but money in thy purse."
Iago.

We have frequently reminded our readers of the steadfast policy of the British Government to bend all its energies and its power, whether civil or military, to purposes of aggrandizement, and to putting money in her purse, or into the pockets of certain individual classes of her citizens. "Money" is her god and her king. In the acquisition of that, the scope of her ken is as large as the world. To that end, her appliances are multifarious, and are used unsparingly; recklessly as to the rights of nations or of the common cause of humanity to man, just as the occasion may present itself. Her means are diplomacy, warfare, conquest, wholesale murder, speculation, affectation of philanthropy and trickery — Where one of these is not applicable at one place, to accomplish the grand object, it is held to be justly so at another, verifying the old, but immoral saying, "that the means justify the end," without regard to any principle, except that of gain, at whatever cost to those with whom she deals. She forces her trade and commerce wherever she can, under the mask of friendship, and by diplomacy, assumes a protectorship, and naturally, as in the case of the East Indies, upon the most flimsy pretext, openly assumes the absolute ownership. If this policy is not favored by the unsuspecting natives in the outset, at once, force is resorted to, as in the case of Ceylon, where a thousand people were massacred in order that her steam vessels might have a coal depot. She pursued this game successfully in the Punjaub against the Sikhs, and is at it again in reference to Japan. We are speaking of the British Government, not the people. The pretended philanthropy of the former in regard to slavery, was but a *political* hobby, handled successively by Pitt, Fox, Wilberforce, and Brougham, in which they have humble imitators in this country. Finally, Great Britain set all her slaves free in her West India Islands, and the result has been ruin to them, and the degradation and moral retrogression of both the white and black races. And then, her hypocrisy in respect to this, is her ownership of *millions upon millions* of slaves in her East India possessions, towards whom she makes no effort, save that of increasing their oppression and tightening their chains. These are not of the Atrican race, but intermediate between that and the white, and perhaps she acts upon the same reason as many of our abolitionists do, that no *negro* slave should exist, but there may be as many *white* slaves as the world pleases. Her whole continuous resistance and opposition to the European plans and dynasties of the times of Napoleon, constituted a mere fight to enable the "nation of shop-keepers" to *force* their trade over a quarter of the globe. In Asia, her attack upon the Chinese had for its object the selling of the deleterious drug, opium. Her interference with all the nations of the American continent, south of the United States, beginning with Texas before her annexation, is well known, and had and has the same general purpose in view. It is a question, even now, whether the great *World's Exhibition* had not its real origin in a speculation to abstract from all the other nations of the earth, by a sort of Barnum philosophy on a large scale, a countless amount of wealth to be left in the hands of the English.

We have been led to these remarks by an article in the last *Westminister Review* (April), on the recent campaigns in India ending in the conquest of the Sikhs, exhibiting the same policy as pursued on the American Continent in reference to Nicaragua. One of the works reviewed says:—

"In February, 1846, Lord Gough encamped his besieging army under the walls of Lahore. Duleep Sing, the boy sovereign, knelt to the Governor-General of India for forgiveness. Lord Hardinge raised him from the ground, and reinstated him on the Sikh throne, *shorn* as it was of its former splendor."

That is, shorn by the British power. The Reviewer, however, goes on to say:—

"This may sound well, but Duleep Sing was a mere cypher It was *well known to all* that he was not even a son of Runjeet, but merely the offspring of a low amour between a common water-carrier and a girl of Runjeet's harem. Lord Hardinge having therefore *magnanimously* accommodated the boy-king with a throne, *generously left a British force to keep him there.*"

This is exquisite, ironical truth. The result was, that in a short time, under a flimsy pretext, the British slaughtered thousands of the Sikhs, who are by no means Pagans, reduced them to slavery, and giving them the *protection* which the wolf does to the lamb, subverted their government and conquered their immense fine country, and all for the sake of the money to be made on the principle we have stated. How analogous is the case of Nicaragua and the Mosquito King? They picked up and crowned a breechless boy, the offspring of accident, from a vastly inferior race to the Sikhs, graciously took him under their *protection*, attempt to manage all their business in his name, and unless resisted by stern American policy, will assert absolute ownership.—These are facts which afford a useful subject for reflection, bearing upon the questions of the day, at home as well as abroad.

NATIVE AMERICANISM.—A Philadelphia paper sneers at the proposition to bring the remains of Paul Jones to this country because he was a foreigner. The Philadelphia Ledger retorts as follows to this scoffer at one of the most illustrious of our nation's heroes:

"PAUL JONES.—Speaking of this celebrated individual, whose remains are at last to be brought from France, where he died, to this country, in the U. S. Frigate St. Lawrence, one of our city papers says: 'such was the life and character of the foreigner, to whom high honors are to be paid, at the expense of the nation." Paul Jones was the soul—the chivalrous soul of the American revolution on the ocean; and yet he is attempted to be stigmatized as a 'foreigner!' What makes an American citizen? We leave the Constitution to answer—all foreigners, in in this country at the time of the adoption of the American (United States, Constitution, were held to be Americans by birth and eligible to the Presidential Chair. As well attempt to stigmatize Lafayette, and a thousand others, because they were not born in a country their mothers had never seen.—When will Americans learn the A. B. C. of their constitution.

Population of California.

The Sacramento Times is of the opinion that the entire population of California is about 314,000, distributed as follows:

"In the northern mines, or that scope of country lying north of San Francisco and Feather river, we give a population of 20,000. The Yuba 40,000.—Bear river 4,000. The American Fork, 50,000. The Southern mines, or all that portion of the mining country of California lying south of the American river, 80,000. The San Joaquin valley, 10,000. The city of San Francisco, with the population scattered in its immediate neighborhood, 25,000. The Sacramento valley, including all above San Francisco, 40,000. The coast, or that portion of the State which lies below San Francisco, bordering upon the ocean, 20,000; making in all, a population of 314,000, which we believe is as nearly correct as the means at hand will allow us to proximate.

"For the past year we do not believe that over one-third of our citizens have actually been engaged in mining. After deducting that portion of our population which has been engaged in trade, transporting merchandize, agricultural pursuits, and in moving from place to place, we think the estimate which we have made is fully as great as facts will bear us out in giving. We therefore, place the number of persons who have been engaged in mining the past year, at one hundred thousand. These men, we will suppose have worked three hundred days, and have produced upon an average, three and one-third dollars each, per day, which gives in the aggregate, one hundred millions of dollars."

A HAPPY QUOTATION.—Doctor Mountain, whose wit pleased on all occasions, being at Court with George II., who liked his company on that account, news was brought to the King of a vacant bishopric.

"I know not at present to whom I shall give it, said His Majesty.

Doctor Mountan instantly arose, and putting his hand on his breast said:

"If thou had'st faith as a grain of mustard seed, thou would'st say to this *Mountain* be thou removed and cast into the sea." (*see.*)

From the Washington Union.

Mr. Fillmore and Abolition.

The special organ complains of our allusion to the part which Mr. Fillmore acted on the abolition question, alleging that in the last election "*it was the staple of stump speeches and party resolutions, and the American people elected Mr. Fillmore to the vice presidency in spite of it.*" According to the logic of the special organ, the statute of limitations exculpates entirely the agency of the whig party in giving birth and dignity to political anti-slavery in order to secure the election of Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore, but must be interpreted in the very opposite sense when it suits its convenience to assert that the democratic party is responsible for the Buffalo platform, and for the combination which elected Mr. Sumner to the Senate of the United States. This kind of logic will not do, and is so contrary to the rules of common sense, that we are inclined to think it is only a way the special organ has of manifesting its illwill that two such distinguished members of the cabinet as Messrs. Webster and Corwin should have left us some records on the subject which make *the true logic* one of the qualities that must ever be excluded from the *Republic*. Did not Mr. Corwin implore the abolitionists to vote for Mr. Fillmore, saying, *they are my children—my whig children? Did not Mr. Webster say the same thing, in substance, when he reproached the Buffalo platform as a theft—an illicit taking of whig property?* But the special organ, admitting all this, says, in substance, *Did not the people elect Mr. Fillmore in spite of it? And can it be supposed that anything which Mr. Fillmore did before the last election is to have any weight in determining his claims as the present candidate of the whig party for the presidency?*

This is the point which we wished to see distinctly put by the special organ, in order that our readers may not mistake the lame and impotent defence which it sets up for the *invincibility* of the present administration. Instead of making the manly declaration which the truth demands, that the combination by which Gen. Taylor was elected implicated the whig party, both as the author of political anti-slavery and the beneficiary of all the results of the power it bestowed—instead, we say, of admitting what is as clear as daylight on this subject, and founding the desire of Mr. Fillmore to be elected to the presidency on the magnanimity of his countrymen, who might forgive such a fault in the presence of the credit which is due to him for his conduct as the present head of the administration—the special organ prefers to persevere in charging unjustly the democratic party, which has nobly defied the incendiary spirit of abolition in all the stages of its encroachment on the peace and harmony of the land.

But if in this respect the special organ is unfortunate, it is not less so in maintaining that the election of Mr. Fillmore to the presidency precludes an inquiry into the objections which were made to him during that canvass. This is indeed strange logic, whether applied to morals, laws, or politics. The wrong done by individuals or parties is often not really understood until the authors have been long in possession of the advantage which tempted them to commit the wrong. If such logic were recognised by the people—if the objections made to the election of an individual to the presidency are to be considered as invalidated by his success—one of the highest safeguards against the dangers of party spirit would be withdrawn. Such logic would have kept John Quincy Adams in power; for all the faults of his administration were anticipated, as the natural result of his unsound political principles, by those who opposed his election. Yet it did not avail him to say to the American people that the objections made to his re-election had been disposed of by his first election, and to plead that, if they were true, the constituted authorities ought never to have trusted him with the highest office in the gift of the republic.

We assure the special organ that we have no desire to profit by the very bad defence it makes for Mr. Fillmore, when it tells us that we ought not to go back to the circumstances which connect him with the abolition societies; but we insist upon it that common justice claims for the democratic party the merit of not being responsible for the sins of those societies, by whose influence, we feel authorized in saying, the whig ticket succeeded at the last election. It will not do to answer this demand for justice by saying that the Erie letter "*was printed and reprinted ten thousand times*" during the last election, nor that Gen. Campbell asserts that he "*knew Mr. Fillmore to be as free from abolition sentiments as any man in the North.*" Gen. Campbell cannot be presumed to know Mr. Fillmore as well as Messrs. Webster and Corwin, whose testimony is before the whole country, proving, beyond all doubt or dispute, that abolition and free-soil were the property of whiggery, relied upon for a political purpose, and never abandoned until it was seen that a political power thus organized could not exist without destroying our Constitution and Union.

But it is not alone on this question of the responsibility of the administration for the evils of political anti-slavery that we think the defence of the special organ will be, and ought to be, unsatisfactory to the country. When we stated facts proving the inadequate protection of our interests on our Mexican frontier, the reply set up was that we seemed disposed to take the side of the Mexican government; or that, at best, all that could be made out of that fact was, that a democratic Congress had left the War Department without means for the next fiscal year, *which does not commence until the first of July next.* All the means were granted that were asked for during the past two years; and yet the frontier was not defended during that time, and the singular excuse is given that the appropriations for the estimates of the next year were not what the heads of bureaus had desired. What relation could there be between such appropriations and the depredations of Indians that had occured a year before, and to prevent which there had been the most ample means provided by Congress?

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND THE FRENCH SCULPTOR.—Among the visitors to the Great Exhibition last week was the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by his daughter-in-law, the Marchioness of Douro. After walking down the transept, the noble and gallant duke turned into the French department, and paused to observe one of the exhibitors removing from an oaken case various articles of silver and gold plate. Among the *morceaux* uncovered as the duke walked up were a pair of silver equestrian statuettes, representing the duke himself & his once formidable rival, Napoleon. The great Captain smiled at the incident, and to an inquiring look of the French artist, nodded his assent. The news instantly spread that the Duke of Wellington was within the "French territory," and in a few moments—probably for the first time in his life—the noble and gallant duke was surprised and surrounded by a body of Frenchmen. Happily, in the present instance the national character for politeness prevailed over every other feeling. The hats and caps of the bearded strangers were instinctively raised to Great Britain's "hero," and the noble duke, having returned a military salute, passed on to the next department.—*English paper.*

MODEL POLITENESS.—Hon. David Crockett, who, although the roughest specimens of "nature's journey-work" that ever lived, was one of the most kind-hearted, and shrewdest of men. He used to say of the late Hon. Philip Hone, (with whom he was in Congress,) that he was the "*perliterest* man" he ever knew—"'cause why?" said the Colonel, "he allers puts his bottle on the side-board, before he asks you to drink; and then turns his back so as not to see how much you take!" "This," adds the Colonel, "is what *I* call *real perliteness!*"

When Cibber once went to visit Booth, and knew that he was at home, a female domestic denied him. Cibber took no notice of this at the time; but when in a few days afterwards, Booth paid him a vistit in return, he called out from the first floor, that he was *not at Home!*"

"How can that be," answered Booth; "do I not hear your voice?"

"To be sure you do," replied Cibber; "but what then? I believed your *servant-maid*, and it is hard, indeed, if you won't believe *me!*"

GOING TO TEXAS.—An old gentleman seeing a boy who was traveling with his father, mother, sisters and brothers for Texas, crying by the road side, inquired "what's the matter, my son?"

"Matter! Fire and d——n stranger! Don't you see mammy there shaking with the ager; daddy's gone a fishing; Jim's got every cent of money there is playing brag at a bit antee! Bob Stokes is gone on ahead with our Nance! Sal's so how-come-you-so ahead with our Nance! Sal's so how-come-you-so she dont't know that stick of wood from seven dollars and a half! Every one of the horses is loose! There's no meal in the wagon! The skillet's broke! The baby's in a bad fix,' and it's half a mile to the creek! and I don't care a d——n if I never see Texas!

Arrival of the Steamship El Dorado.—Two weeks later news from California.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The steamship El Dorado, arrived at quarantine at 6 o'clock this morning, bringing two weeks later news from California.—The dates from San Francisco are to April 15th.—The El Dorado left Chagres on the 7th and Havana on the 12th. The El Dorado waited two days for the mails and specie by the Panama which arrived at Panama on the 2d, with two hundred passengers and one million in gold.

The Panama left San Francisco in company with the steamer Isthmus. The Isthmus has 300 passengers and about one million in gold dust.

All was quiet at Havana when the El Dorado left.

The El Dorado saw a steamship coming into Chagres the day she came out.

The U. S. sloop of war Vincennes, was at Panama May 3d—all well.

The steamship Gold Hunter was at Acapulco taking in passengers for Panama on the 23d of April.

The gold dust and mails were left on the Isthmus by the El Dorado, after having waited at Chagres for them two days.

The steamer Columbus brought down to Panama $1,000,000 in gold dust. and the Tennessee $1,600,000, making $2,600,000, besides the amount in the hands of the passengers.

The Sarah Sands arrived at San Francisco from Panama in 34 days.

The California News.

The Whig candidate for Governor of California, is Maj. Pearson B. Reading, a native of Philadelphia. The Democrats will nominate Major Roman, the present State Treasurer.

Serious charges of bribery and curruption have been brought against some members of the Legislature.

The mining news is as favorable as ever.

The Indian Commissioners had nearly succeeded in pacifying the Indians.

From the Alta California.

General Summary of Events.

The boy claimed as a slave in San Francisco, was set at liberty. There is no evidence, further than that he was Mr. Calloway's slave, in Missouri. He was discharged.

Judge Morrison, of the Quarter Sessions, has resigned his office, although three years of his term remain

Some of the San Francisco streets have been lighted by the subscriptions of citizens residing or doing business upon them. Montgomery and Merchant Streets, and others, are thus made passable, safe and pleasant at night.

The examination of Slater, accused of the assassination of Captain Jarvis at the Mission, Dolores, caused no little excitement. and a rush was made to take him from the hands of the police, but with no effect. The prisoner was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Two men were shot in Sacramento, while attempting to commit a burglary, by Capt. Ward, who was expecting and watching for them. One was killed upon the spot. His name was Joe Ogden. The other was named George Horton, and was shot in the leg. He had to have his leg amputated. but died subsequently. Capt. Ward was cleared of all blame.

Some effort has been made by a Mr. A. D. Merrifield to obtain the privilege of supplying the city with water, by introducing it in pipes from a lake about three miles distant.

Nothing particularly new respecting the Indian Commissioners and their progress or treaties with the Indians. Gen. Bean had been authorized to raise fifty men to protect the people in the Los Angelos District against the incursions of the Indians, through Cajor Pass. The mail steamer Oregon. arrived on the afternoon of the 2d inst., bringing news from the States as late as Feb. 28th. The report of the probable appropriations by Congress for the benefit of California, had a great effect in momentarilly running up State Scrip, but it was run down again very soon.

Gen. Persifer F. Smith has been ordered to Texas, and has come home in the steamer.

A great deal of dissatisfaction has been felt and exhibited, respecting the issuing and circulation of private coins below their face value in real value, and which the owners refuse to redeem. It is looked upon as an infamous swindle by the community. The Banks have refused to receive it at its assumed value, and the merchants have taken somewhat similar action.

The Legislature has a bill before it, introduced by Mr. Miller, to require coiners to redeem their issues, and to make their refusal a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment.

Great efforts are being made to induce Jenny Lind to visit California, and letters received from Mr. Barnum induce the hope that the object may be effected.

A new charter for San Francisco has been passed by the Legislature.

The robbers and highwaymen in which California abounds, have been making the vallies in the vicinity of Monterey their theatre of operations of late, having possession of the whole country there, stealing horses and cattle and creating a fear that Monterey itself may be sacked by them in the absence of the men, who are mostly at the mines.

The Legislature having refused to authorise the Attorney General to enter a nolle prosequi in the case of the Squatters, their trial was to have come off on the 7th ult., but no Judge being present it did not occur.

There has been more lynching in the mines. This state of affairs is lamentable.

The Alta Californian cautions their friends at the East against judging them by the same criterion they would there. They cannot fully appreciate, we are told, their conditions, without seeing and feeling it.

The City Attorney's report shows a tremendous amount of litigation amounting to over two millions of dollars for the past year.

Politics have been rather brisk of late, both Whigs and Democrats doing their best to organize. They were preparing for the municipal election, soon to come off.

Accounts are coming in of new discoveries of auriferous mines in various parts of the country.

The recent rains have also had their effect upon the placer diggings, helping the gulch diggings, and for a time driving those engaged upon the rivers from their position.

In connection with the above, we have to notice the discovery, near Benicia, of a coal bed, said to be of a superior quality. It is located within a few miles of the Pacific Mail Steampship Company's Depot. Many beds of coal have been discovered in Oregon, so that the Pacific steam marine is likely to be well supplied soon with this very important article.

A bill has passed the Legislature establishing a State Marine Hospital at Sacramento, and appropriating thirty thousand dollars from the State Treasury towards that object.

The two houses of the Legislature had agreed to adjourn on the 30th of April.

The prospects for miners and agriculturists seem better now than at the sailing of the last steamer.

The rains that have fallen have very much increased the certainty of good crops, besides ensuring full feed for the poor beasts which would have died of thirst and hunger had the spring passed away without any rain.

The health of the country continues excellent.—We hear of no prevailing diseases in any part of the State.

The attempt to impeach Judge Parsons proved a failure.

It is asserted in the California papers that the Supreme Court has agreed upon an opinion that the city of San Francisco is not bound to pay for buildings which have been destroyed in arresting the progress of fires, and for which judgments have been obtained in the lower courts.

Arrival of the Prometheus.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The steamship Prometheus arrived here this morning from Chagres, which place she left on the 10th inst, and Kingston, Jamaica, on the 13th. She brings 350 passengers.

Left at Chagres the steamer Falcon, to sail next day with the California mails.

The steamer Gold Hunter arrived at Panama on the 4th inst., with 140 passengers, taken on board at Acapulco.

The following is a copy of the sign upon an academy for teaching youth, in one of the Western States:—"Freeman and Huggs, School Teachers. *Freeman teaches the Boys and Huggs the Girls.*"—The schoolmaster is evidently "at home" in that section of the country.

The British colonies cover about 2,800,000 square miles.

The Silent Teacher of Humanity.

FROM THE GERMAN OF PRETZEL.

As evening clothed the world again in shadow,
A sultan walked with proud and stately pace,
And midst his groves of palm, and vines, and aloes,
Looked suddenly a dervish in the face;
Who calmly sat, in earnest contemplation
And lost in thought, upon the mossy ground;
It seemed to be his only occupation
To turn a human skull around and round.
The sultan at this meeting was surprised,
And coldly asked, with an expressive mien,
As if the humble thinker he despised,
What in the empty bone was to be seen?
"I found, my liege, when day was scarcely breaking,"
Replied the priest, "the skull you here behold,
But howsoe'er my brains I've since been raking,
Cannot succeed its problem to unfold.
What, spite of all my thoughts and calculation,
I cannot fathom, sire, is simply this:
Did a proud sultan own this decoration,
Or a poor dervish call it his?"

Historical Faces.

A London correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican furnishes the following eye-to-eye look at some interesting old portraits in the gallery of the British museum:

"In the number of pictures, the museum seems at first sight to be bare; but this was explained to me by the fact that the National Gallery was originally founded by the British Museum, and that thither are sent its *chef d'œuvres* of art. There are enough retained, however, to attract and interest an American stranger. Two portraits of Oliver Cromwell, one a copy, the other an originial, were to me things of especial notice. There is a tradition that they are not likenesses. I do not believe it. They hate the very memory of old Noll, these descendants of those whom he dared to humble, and they will not have him to look like any human being. I think they *are* likenesses, and though coming from different sources, it is in favor of their opinion that they look alike. At all events they are the very realization of my *ideal* of Cromwell—a dark-haired, swarthy-faced man, rough, scarred, and ugly, and yet, with a spirit of kindly earnestness living in the eyes that one knows he must have had. Those eyes grow upon you, that rough visage kindles up, those shaggy eyebrows have become raised, as you gaze, and before you again lives the noblest of all England's souls in the seventeeth century. Not a monument in all the great city, not a column, or arch, or tablet, or statue, commemorates his greatness here! Thank God, he does not need these outward symbols to perpetuate his great deeds, or to add renown to his memory!

"As if in contrast to the furrowed face of the Protector, as you turn to the other side of the room, there meets your eyes the portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots, with its peerless brow and winning smile.—There are three portraits of her in different parts of the building; but this, by Cornelius Janson, comes to your heart as the real *vraisemblance* of the impulsive and unfortunate Queen. I know of no other instance in the whole history of the world where beauty has held its sway over truth, compelling generation after generation of men to merge justice in pity, as in the case of Mary. Even in our own day, one of our own popular writers, in his history of Mary, Queen of Scots for the young, has been led wide astray from the truth by his commiseration for her hapless fate. But there she is—all woman, beautiful, graceful, noble, intellectual; her sweet smile, even on the canvass; winning you to forgetfulness of Darnley and almost to hatred of Knox.

"Hardly of less interest are portraits which hang upon the walls. The ruffed dress and angular face of the virgin Queen, always the same in print or picture; the ugly face and cavalier air of England's "merry monarch," who never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one; the scholastic brow of James 1st, that prince of pedants; the open brow of the great Peter of Russia, when he hammered out the future fortunes of his nation in the ship-yards of Holland; the calm, profound face of Bacon, "that greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind;" a panel portrait of Martin Luther, dated February 18, 1546, and looking not only as if he had just thrown his inkhorn at the devil, but as if he had hit him too; an original of Chaucer, dated in the year 1400; and an undated and unauthenticated likeness of Shakspeare."

☞ We are authorized to announce M. L. F. REDD, Esq., as a candidate for the Majorality of the 24th Regiment of North Carolina Militia, to be voted for at the election to be held on the 31st May, 1851.

May 16, 1851 36-3t

Commercial.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 20.—Peach Brandy, 50 a 55c.; Apple do., 35 a 37c. Bacon, 10 a 11c. Cotton, 8 a 9c. Corn, 80 a 90c. Flour, $4 75 a $5 25. Feathers, 30 a 32c. Lime, $0. Lard, 10 a 10½ cts. Whiskey, 35 a 40c. 4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 a 7½c. Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 cents. Turpentine—Virgin dip, $2 70; yellow dip, $1 95 a $2; hard, $0 a $0 00; Spirits, 27 a 30c.; No. 3 Rosin, 75c.

There has been little change during the last week worthy of notice, although the foreign news continues to be bad for cotton; yet our manufacturers have taken all the lots offered, at our quotations. There have been several large lots of fine Bacon from Wayne county sold readily at 11 cents. No Lime in market. Coffee has fallen to 12 a 12½c.—*Observer.*

NEWBERN, May 19th.—NAVAL STORES—Yellow dip, $2 25; Virgin $2 85; Scrape, $1 50. Tar, $1 20. Corn, 65 a 66c. Meal, 80 a 90c. Bacon hams, 10½ a 11c. Lard, 10½ a 11c.

CHARLESTON, May 21 —There was a moderately fair demand for Cotton yesterday, which resulted in the sale of upwards of 1500 bales. The market was firm at rather advancing prices, ranging from 6¼ to 9¾c., according to quality.

NEW ORLEANS, May 19.—There has been a fair demand for Cotton in this market this morning, and prices are steadier, middling being quoted at from 8¼ to 8¾c. Rice has improved, and 90 tcs. prime Carolina have been disposed of at from 4 to 4¼c. A cargo consisting of 5000 bags ordinary Rio Coffee has been sold at 8¼.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—Five hundred bales of Cotton were sold this morning prior to the reception of the Franklin's advices. After they had arrived, however, nothing was done, but the market remains unchanged. Whiskey has improved, and is quoted at 19c. Bacon—Sides are held at 9¼, and Shoulders at 7¼c. Prime Rice is worth 4¼c.

Telegraphic Corr. Char. Courier.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—Flour, $4 31¼ a $4 50. Rye flour, $3 56¼. Corn meal, $3 a $3 12½ Wheat 94 a $1 05. Corn 57 a 59c. Oats 40 a 42c. Rye 68 a 69c. Rio Coffee, 9 a 9¼c. Bacon, 7¼ a 11c. Lard, 10 a 10¼c. Whiskey 22 a 23c. per gall.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Flour $4 12½ a $4 75; red wheat 95, Genesee $1 14 a $1 16; corn 60 a 65 cents; oats 47 a 49 cents; rye 74 cents; N. O. molasses 31 a 34 cents; Rio coffee 9½ a 10½ cents; Pork, $14 75 a $14 87 for old mess; new prime, $14 50. Lard 9¼ cents per lb. Rice 3¾ a 3 7-16c.—Whiskey 23½ a 23c.

Cotton is heavy, with sales of 1,200 bales at previous quotations.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Flour, $4 00 a $4 25. Corn meal $2 70 a $2 75. Rye flour $3 50. Wheat $1 a $1 02. Corn, 60 a 62c. Oats, 44c. Rye, 70c. Bacon, 7¼ a 11½c. Whiskey, 22 a 23c. per gallon.

Foreign Markets, per Steamer Cambria.

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—COTTON—There has not been much fluctuation in Cotton since the Arctic sailed. The total decline for the week is ⅛d. a ¼d The sales of the week are 20,250 bales. The market closed tamely. Trade in Manchester continues dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and Indian Corn are without change and the demand dull. Wheat has declined 2d. per 70 lbs. during the week.

PROVISIONS—The market for Provisions has generally been dull. New Western Pork commands full prices. Bacon is held firmly at previous rates. Lard has advanced 6d. per cwt. Tallow is dull and lower.

NAVAL STORES—Common Rosin is selling at 2s. 6d. Turpentine unchanged.

GROCERIES—Rice is unchanged, with small sales. Extensive sales of Sugar have been made at an advance of 6d. per cwt. Molasses dull, with moderate sales. Coffee remains steady at last week's prices. Cheese is in good demand—prices unchanged.

MONEY MARKET—English stocks have been fluctuating. Consols closed for account at 96¼ a 96⅞; for money 96¾. U. S. securities are unaltered. Canada 6's, 107 a 107½; money is in rather better demand.

PATENT Ice Cream Freezers. Just received, a lot of this fine Freezer, the best in use. For sale by
HOWARD & PEDEN.

Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.				NAVAL STORES,			
Hams,	9	a	11½	Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.			
Middlings,	11	a	11½	Yellow Dip,	2 25	a	0 00
Shoulders,	9½	a	10	Virgin Dip,	3 00	a	0 00
Hog round,	10½	a	11½	Hard,	1 30	a	0 00
Western,	8½	a	9½	Tar,	0 00	a	1 65
BEANS, per bush.				Pitch,	0 00	a	1 45
White,		a	..	Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00
BEESWAX,				Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
Per pound,	18	a	22	Do. No. 3,	0 95	a	0 00
BUTTER,				Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	00	a	29
Per pound,	18	a	22	Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
BEEF, per bbl.				OIL, per gallon.			
N. Mess,	12 00	a	16 00	Sperm,	1 00	a	1 50
Do. Prime,	0 00	a	0 00	Linseed, N C.,	75	a	1 00
BEEF CATTLE,				Neats Foot,	00	a	1 50
Per 100 lbs.,	5 00	a	7 50	PEAS, per bushel.			
CORN,				Ground,	00	a	0 00
Per bushel,	68	a	75	Black Eye,	00	a	00
Meal, bush.,	80	a	85	Cow,	75	a	80
COFFEE, per lb.				PORK, per barrel.			
Rio,	10¼	a	12	Nor. Mess,	00 00	a	17 00
St. Domingo,	00	a	00	Do. Prime,	00 00	a	14 00
Laguyra,	11¼	a	12½	N. O. Mess.	17 00	a	17 50
Cuba,	00	a	00	POTATOES.			
Java,	14	a	15	Irish, bbl.,	0 00	a	0 00
CANDLES, per lb.				Sweet, bush.,	00	a	00
Tallow,	12½	a	14	POULTRY.			
Sperm,	45	a	50	Chickens, live,	12½	a	20
Adamantine,	24	a	30	Do. dead,	00	a	00
EGGS, per doz.,	12½	a	16¾	Turkeys, live,	00	a	00
FEATHERS,				Do. dead,	00	a	0 00
Per pound,	00	a	40	RICE, per 100 lbs.			
FLOUR, per barrel.				Clean, cask,	0 00	a	3 50
Northern	5 00	a	8 00	Rough, bush.,	00	a	00
Baltimore,	4 75	a	5 25	SALT, per bushel.			
Western,	5 00	a	0 00	Alum,	00	a	25
HAY, per 100 lbs.				Liv'l sack,	77½	a	1 00
North River,	67½	a	00	SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6
Eastern,	0 71	a	72½	SHINGLES, per M.			
IRON, per lb.,	4¼	a	5¼	Common,	2 50	a	3 00
LARD, per lb.				Contract,	4 50	a	5 00
No. Carolina,	11¼	a	12½	STEEL, per lb.	12	a	25
Western, none		a	..	STAVES, per M.			
LIME, per barrel.				W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00	a	13 00
Thomastown,	00	a	1 20	Ash Head'g	0 00	a	0 00
LUMBER, River, per M.				R. O. hhd., dressed,	11 00	a	18 00
Floor. B'ds,	11 50	a	11 75	Do. rough,	00 00	a	00 00
Wide do.		a	7 00	SUGAR, per pound.			
Scantling,		a	5 00	New Orleans,	6	a	7¾
LIQUORS, per gallon.				Porto Rico,	7¼	a	9
N. E. Rum,	33	a	34	St. Croix,	0	a	0
Gin,	34	a	35	Loaf,	10¼	a	11
Whiskey, rec.		a	..	TIMBER, per M.			
Do N.O. do.	25	a	27	Shipping,	11 00	a	12 50
Apple Brandy,	40	a	45	Mill, prime,	8 00	a	10 00
Peach do. none		a	00	Do ord'y,	5 00	a	7 75
MOLASSES, per gall.				Do. inf'r,	0 00	a	4 75
Cuba,	00	a	00	TALLOW.			
New Orleans,	30	a	33	Per pound,	7	a	8
MACKEREL, per bbl.				WINES, per gallon.			
No. 1,	0 00	a	00 00	Madeira,	70	a	5 00
No. 2,	0 00	a	00 00	Port,	1 25	a	4 00
No. 3,	0 00	a	0 00	Malaga,	40	a	60
MULLETS,							
Per barrel,	0 00	a	0 00				
NAILS, per lb.,	3¾	a	4				

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 35	a $	00
Spirits Turpentine, do.	50	a	00
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	00
Cotton, per bale,	90	a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.	5 00	a	7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, do.	50	a	00
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.	4 00	a	6 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	00	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	55
Lumber, per M.,	7 50	a	8 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1	per cent.	Philadelphia	1	per cent.
New York	1	" "	Virginia	½	" "
Boston	1	" "	Charleston	¾	" "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 22, 1851

BEEF CATTLE, LAMBS AND MUTTON.—The market is almost completely bare of Beef Cattle, and butchers find much difficulty in supplying the market. Good grass fed brings $5, and No. 1 stall fatted $7 50 per 100 lbs. nett, on the hoof. There has been a few very fair quality Lambs and Mutton brought in. They command $1 50 per head, for a *prime* article. The reduction in grown Sheep is made in consequence of the loss of the fleece, which is estimated at about 50 cents per head.

BACON—The receipts of Bacon have been light during the week, and the stock has consequently been somewhat reduced, but not enough to affect prices. We continue last week's quotations for North Carolina make, and reduce our figure for Western Sides to 9¼ cts. per lb, in lots to suit purchasers.

BEESWAX—Scarce, and considerably enquired for. We quote at 18 a 22 cents per lb.

BEEF—Northern Mess—Our quotations must be considered as merely nominal, and at retail, or for a single barrel, from store.

COFFEE—We have no material change to make in our quotations. Sales of Rio from store, in lots to suit, at 10½ to 12 cents per lb.

CORN—Lot of 2,100 bushels, reported last week from New Orleans, has been taken at 70 cents per bushel of 65 lbs., including sacks. A lot of 1,300 bushels, from Baltimore, fetched 68 cents per bushel, cash. There is about a fair supply in store, and sales at 75 cents per bushel, in lots.

FLOUR.—Sales of 100 barrels Baltimore Flour, at $5 per bbl. For other brands and store rates, see table.

HAY.—Sales of about

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 19, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

James M. Redmond, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
Josiah Johnson, Clinton, Sampson county.
Joseph R. Kemp, Bladen county.
Dr. Sherwood, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
S. S. Koonce, Richland, Onslow county.
B. Barnes, Black Creek, Wayne county.
Lewis Jones, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.
C. P. Woodell, Whiteville, Columbus county.
Volney B. Palmer is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

From the Marion Star.

Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.

It is with much pleasure we copy the following piece of intelligence from the Black River Watchman. Let the opponents of this Road remember this, that a start has been made, and no effort will be relaxed until the work is finally and successfully accomplished. An engine and cars have been purchased and the prospects for negotiating the loan upon advantageous terms are very good. There is no doubt whatever that at least a portion of our Road will soon be in operation. Iron has been purchased for forty miles of either end of the Road, and arrangements will be made for the remainder before it will be needed.

"We have just received from our friend, Mr. D. B. McLaurin, the gratifying intelligence that on Thursday last the work of laying down the iron upon the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road was begun in earnest. A strong and complete force is busily employed upon the line, and the few bridges which yet remain to be built—none of them of any considerable extent—are hastened to a rapid completion by a force of carpenters and pile-drivers too numerous to render delay necessary.

"We learn from information communicated to a friend by Gen. Harllee, (the President,) that the loan for the Company, of an amount sufficient to complete the road, authorized to be negotiated, will be effected at the North without difficulty or delay; and that Mr. Fleming the assistant engineer has been sent to Boston to purchase engines forthwith for the road.

"When completed—as it inevitably will be at an early day—it will prove itself one of the most profitable enterprises that has ever been undertaken in our country. For ninety miles through our own State its course is through a rich and productive country, sending off vast amounts of cotton, and requiring heavy returns of merchandize; and when it breaks into North Carolina, it passes through a densely timbered pine forest, yielding a rich return for the transportation of its natural products. Steam saw mills will spring up as if by magic along its course; the turpentine trade tenfold increased, will yield it an ample tribute, and increased wealth and increased wants among those engaged in the business will call for larger supplies for the interior, and still further enhance the business and profits of the Road.

"Apart from the immense profits which will accrue from the transportation of goods and merchandize of every description, a mighty revenue will result from the travel of the country. The Road is the great connecting link between the north and the south. It will shorten the time on the great Southern mail route by at least twelve hours; and this circumstance of itself will secure the patronage of the whole travelling community from Mobile to New York, and apart from the consideration of the greater safety and convenience of Railroad travelling when compared with other modes.

"The transportation of the great Southern Mail is likewise secure, which alone forms no inconsiderable item in estimating the profits of a Road.

"The completion of the Road—and that at no distant day—is one of those events that may be regarded as indubitable and sure. The cupidity and self-interest of man cannot allow an enterprise of so profitable a character to advance feebly and tardily to its completion. Capitalists abroad have only to have their attention called to the advantages which the Road holds forth, and every dollar desired for its full completion will have been paid into the treasury of the Company.

"But we hope that our own people will not suffer strangers to step in and rob them of the advantages of so profitable an investment. Let every man, who is able, subscribe, though it be but for a single share, and he will find in the course of two years at farthest, that he can easily obtain a handsome advance upon his stock.

"There are other considerations connected with this subject, which we are desirous of bringing before the people of the District more immediately concerned in the completion of this great enterprise, but at present we have neither time nor space. We shall advert to the subject at a future day, and trust that the few suggestions which we have now made may have their due effect."

Arrival of the Steamer Cambria—Four Days Later from Europe.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Halifax on the evening of the 13th instant, bringing Liverpool dates to the 3d. The all-absorbing topic in England is the great exhibition, which was opened by her Majesty in person, on the 1st of May. About 30,000 persons were assembled, but no disturbance or accident occurred. On the 2d the Russell Ministry sustained a defeat in the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Hume to confine the operation of the Property Tax to one year. The Jewish Disabilities Bill has passed to a second reading. The emigration from England and Ireland continues unabated.—There was an anti-Papal meeting at Liverpool, at which a very important document had been read, addressed by Earl Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to Earl Shrewsbury, in which the former expressed his dissatisfaction at the conduct of the ultra Montage party in Ireland. He intends that measures shall be employed to mitigate the evils which the country has suffered from the actions of the ultra party. On the morning of the 3d instant, Hume's amendment to the income tax bill, that it is discontinued after one year, instead of three, was carried by 244 to 230 in the House of Commons.—There is no other political news of moment. The receipts of the World's Fair yesterday amounted to £500, the admission being £1. The number of season tickets sold amount to 246,249, all of which have been sold at the Crystal Palace. A line of screw propellers is about being established between Liverpool and Brazil. The emigration from Ireland has reached such a pitch as to frighten landholders.—Some of the counties are fast depopulating, and landlords are beginning to fear that there will be a scarcity of hands to till the ground. All dangers of a Ministerial crisis in Paris is over, and the old story is current that Louis Napoleon is making great efforts to prolong his term of office. The Ministry are in daily fear of a break up, and rumors are afloat that Leon Faucher has resigned. The government has withdrawn its demands for the arrears of pay due Bonaparte as General of the French army. Various parties are watching Louis Napoleon with suspicion, and it is said he is intriguing for a dissolution of the Assembly, to further his schemes. The funds were still declining. In Portugal, the insurrectionary movements of the Duke of Saldanta are at an end, and the country is tranquil. Austria and Russia have demanded of the Sultan of Turkey the detention of Kossuth and his fellow patriots for two years longer. The Sultan is inclined to refuse, and throw himself on the protection of England and France.—There is nothing new from Germany. The Spanish Government has refused to interfere in the affairs of Portugal. The Emperor of Austria is to have an interview at Lamberg, on the 10th of May, with the Czar of Russia. The relations between the Austrian and French governments are said to be intimate.

The Editor of the Louisville Journal on receiving a compliment said:

We scarcely know, dear sir, how to thank you sufficiently. We wish you were the son of the President of the United States, and we were your father.

For the Journal.

May Celebration at Topsail.

Messrs. Editors—With your leave I will give your readers an account of the first of May celebration at Topsail Sound, as it may not be altogether uninteresting to them.

I will begin by giving briefly some idea of the appearance of Scott's Hill, as you approach it on the road from Wilmington. After passing about eleven miles over a sandy, barren, and desolate looking road, which fills the mind with horror, and the bones and muscles of many a poor horse with weariness, we find the road begin to get harder, and the earth to assume a darker color, vegetation to take a more luxuriant stand, and the gay notes of numerous birds chase away the tinge of gloom which the fore part of the journey may have produced. After passing on for a short time, the eye is attracted by an eminence, covered with beautiful oaks, whose towering tops are gently swaying to the impulse of the breeze which is almost always to be had in this section. In the midst of this verdant grove, and on the highest eminence of the Hill, is situated the capacious Academy of Topsail, whose white walls, seen through the graceful boughs that are waving around them, are peculiarly beautiful. It was at this Academy that a Queen of May was chosen from among the lovely flock. The place of rendezvous in the morning for the Queen and her Maids of Honor, was the house of Mrs. Isler, from which they were to march to the grove, that the Queen might there receive coronation. When the hour arrived for the Queen and her train to march, the Rechabites and the Cadets of Temperance, in regalia, accompanied by a band of music, went in procession to escort them.

The day was a lovely one, and well adapted to the occasion. Light clouds hung gracefully overhead, and it seemed as if every feature of nature was smiling joyfully upon the youthful group who had collected to indulge in innocent and commendable sports. The sound of approaching music told those assembled that the Queen of May and her suite were drawing near. The company divided and formed an alley, through which the Queen and her Maids of Honor passed, over a verdant path strewn with flowers. The throne was beautifully decked off with cedars and a variety of forest blossoms; and as they ascended it, Miss Dora Larkins, the crowner, addressed the Queen, in pretty language and in a very impressive manner, which was responded to by Miss Cleopatra Nixon, the Queen, in terms equally impressive and elegant; after which, Misses Maria Futch, Susan Archer, Mary E. Alexander, and Mary J. Futch, Maids of Honor, addressed the Queen in a very appropriate manner, each presenting her with a boquet of flowers. Then a speech was received from Rev. Mr. Chaffin, who was appointed by the Rechabites to deliver an address on the occasion. He handled his subject very ably; and when he had concluded, Mr. W. F. Alderman, who was appointed for the occasion by the Cadets of Temperance, arose and addressed the assemblage in a very eloquent style, setting forth the advantages the Temperance cause was likely to gain from the Society of Cadets, and showing, beyond a doubt, that the evil can never be eradicated without their aid. When Mr. A. had concluded, Rev. Mr. Burkhead, on invitation, addressed the assemblage on Temperance generally. Throughout his speech, Mr. B. was repeatedly cheered, and when he sat down Mr. L. W. Howard arose in behalf of the Cadets, and delivered to the Queen a very pleasing and appropriate speech, which was received by her with a smile and a graceful bow. Afterwards the company, with the Queen and her suite, were invited to a sumptuous dinner, spread out beneath the shady oaks in another part of the grove. Dinner being over, the more dignified male part of the company collected in the lower story of the Academy and held a Plank Road meeting, while the younger part congregated in the second story, where melodious songs and gay jests were heard to pass around. It seemed as if all were influenced by

"The love which maketh all things fond and fair,
The youth which makes one rainbow of the air."

Who does not feel, with the poet, while viewing the joyous sports of youth—

"How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view."

Hours passed like minutes with the youthful and light-hearted company, and when the hour arrived for them to disperse, they did it with the agreement that all should meet next day and take a trip to the banks. A short account of this trip I will give you, if you've no objection.

About seven o'clock in the morning, upon the Sound shore, were seen the merry faces we saw retiring from the Academy. All eyes were fixed upon the ocean banks, the destined place of pleasure and of jollity. Five boats were collected and filled—(the most comfortable ones with ladies)—off they were pushed—oars were briskly and strongly used, and in a short time the precious cargo was landed on the sea-girt bank. It is a beautiful bank, containing cedar and live-oak groves, and lofty hills, which seem to the eye unused to such like miniature mountains. The crowd, if it may be so called, moved, as if by one impulse, over the hills to the ocean side of the bank, where they might view the sublime scenery offered by the heaving Atlantic. Here they separated; some strolling along the shore—others climbing to the top of the highest hills to "view the landscape o'er,"—while others could content themselves only with marching in and breasting the rushing billows of the ocean. I will not attempt, Messrs. Editors, to give my feelings on viewing the scenery before me, nor to utter the many sublime sentiments I heard offered on the occasion, but suffice it to say that water was the reigning cry, for all were thirsty and none had thought to bring water. The industrious began to dig with sea shells and soon came to water, about arm's length. You may suppose it very bad water, but

"Springs in a desert found, seem sweet, all brackish though they be."

So it was on this occasion. All drank, and had their thirst quenched. Oysters were roasted and eaten. All things passed off pleasantly. And when the golden sun had so lowered his majestic form that its bright edges seemed almost to touch the distant tree-tops, the boats were launched, and off they were rowed at a rapid rate for the main shore; when lo! the heavily loaded boats are grounded on the rocks and mud, which the tide was fast leaving. Here we were in a quandary. None liked to get into the muddy water. But something was to be done speedily. The young ladies expressed great impatience.

"'Tis said the lion will turn and flee
From a maid in the pride of her purity,"

so will the young man brook anything at the bidding of the fair. All jumped over and seized the boats with their precious contents, pulling them through mud, water, rocks, grass, &c, and landed them safely on shore, amid shouts of laughter. It's needless to say, the workmen were well daubed with mud on landing. Thus ended the trip.

ONE OF THE BOATMEN.

A peasant, being at confession, accused himself of having stolen some hay. The father confessor asked him how many bundles he had taken away from the stack?

"That is of no consequence," replied he, "you may set it down a wagon load, for my wife and I are going to fetch the remainder soon."

From the Democratic Review.

Geographical Morality.

We are a peculiar people—we patriotic and moral Americans—peculiar in that our patriotism is not a thing to be defined by geographical lines and boundaries, but a high abstract system of principles, whose field is ever widening, and indicated not by rivers and mountains, but by the presence of its emblem—our flag. Peculiar are we, too, in that our moral sentiments—or, at least, one important subject—are regulated as most other nations bound their patriotism, by geographical landmarks, and certain degrees of latitude and longitude. Thus on one side of what may be called a river of moral definitions, a certain thing is wrong, while on the other bank, it becomes very right and proper. Keep advancing in the direction in which it begins to be wrong; and as you go on, this moral sense strengthens, until in those high latitudes to which the sin is particularly uncongenial, it becomes so abominable, that there you may commute and be forgiven a reasonable freight of small, customary sins—such as pride, hatred and uncharitableness, on payment of an extra amount of abhorrence to this crime. It makes the more clamor, the more it is unknown to them; and they leave in peace a snug family of familiar household sins, whose ugly features have almost ceased to be repulsive from being daily seen, to wage exterminating war upon this stranger iniquity, although he approaches them rarely, and has, as I hinted before, geographical objections to settling in their family. But the more shy the sinner, and the farther he carries his evil doings beyond their reach, the more violently and conscientiously do those who are his enemies, by the decrees of latitude, leave behind the ripe harvest of their domestic sins, and neglect every interest at home to chase him up in his own domain, and will he, mill he, regulate for him his household and his morals.

Go in the other direction from this river of moral division, and this awful iniquity becomes more and more innocent and moral, until at last it warms with the clime into virtuous beauty. Fair Ohio! who shall exactly indicate where the sin becomes morality, and what portion of thy flowing waters are tinged with the black iniquity of slavery, and what enriched with the sweat-drops of free toil?

On the south bank African servitude is but a proper social convenience; and a little father south, it becomes yet more proper and necessary; and father still, it becomes an important lever of civilization, and its due protection and adjustment one of the first moral duties of the fathers of the state.

On the north bank of this naughty river of doubtful morality, the sin of slavery has no material tangible existence, and is only known in some oblique rays refracted upon it from the other side through the medium of the Constitution. Still, they face it so nearly, and can trace its looks and ways so distinctly, that those of the northern bank do not make out of it a gigantic and supernatural phantom to curdle the thin blood of their grandmothers, and fly off with their innocent babes. They only say, as they are bound to by their geographical position, "this thing suits not us or our interests, and we will have no more of it than we must." A little farther back, it becomes more seriously immoral; and still father on, as the realities of the case grow more indistinct and disjointed in the distance, it starts up into a sin so deadly, that we are ready to stab our federal brothers for practising it, and to strangle our Union mother for giving them countenance. We have reached by then the high latitudes of morality; and in the fashion of religious sectaries, who enforce creeds with drum and bayonet, the father we are from knowing the exact quality of the thing we differ about, the more we are ready to eke out the inconclusiveness of our arguments by the undeniable conclusions of fire and sword.

If, differently from other nations, we refuse to pin our patriotism to the soil rather than to the governing principle of our country, we do not cheat the soil or its productions of the homage of as strong and steadfast a faith. No matter where we were born, the geography of our position determines our moral convictions. We are of the great army of pro-slavery morals, or anti-slavery morals according to whether we are raising wheat on one side of a river, or cotton on the other, and still more markedly when the geographical distinction is between those who grow cotton and those who only manufacture it; and yet greater between those who plant the sugar cane, and those who distil its sweets into rum. Those extreme sections could no more bring their opposing moralities to an affectionate equation, than those great divisions of the Church who fain would have baptized the world in blood and fire for their respective faiths, could agree whether a painted or a carved image in a church were the most necessary to God's glory. Most perilous of all, however, would be the heresy of proposing to love God, serve man, and to use or to dispense with both, as seemed best to each man. Fancy such a cool absurdity as non-intervention hazarded in a conclave of devout iconoclasts! As well hint at the morality of Abolitionism in fiery South Carolina, or the innocence of slave-holding in godly Massachusetts.—Their geography would cry aloud against the word.

The expansiveness of our patriotism, and the stringency of our sectional morality, are alike a puzzle to the foreign student of our national characteristics. It is a mixed problem, altogether above our science, and we take it, as we do the fruits that represent the various shades of lattitude opinions, without the fatigue of analysis; and hold them all good, if moderately taken, especially if they don't all meet at once in angry Congress, and quarrel for precedence. Apples and abolitionism have a genial climate, and the first rank north of 40 deg. north lat.; but when apple trees and abolition principles are carried south of that line, they are less prosperous and honored. The juicy, genial peach indicates a softer clime, and a greater capacity for tobacco and toleration. As the kindly, complaisant fig comes up to meet it, this moral sentiment passes from the careless quietude of peaches, pears and indifference, to the decisive generosity of protection.—From a crime among the apples and cherries, it is modified to an "inconvenient necessity," neither to be absolutely censured, nor unqualifiedly approved, among the apricots and nectarines, and becomes, at last, "an admirable social arrangement," wherever a plate of fresh-gathered figs graces the planter's welcome to this hospitable board. This delicious fruit only prospers in those sections of the Union adapted to sugar, rice, and cotton; and its luxurious shade informs you as distinctly as an inscribed pillar, that here abolitionism is highly immoral, exceedingly dangerous to society, and disgraceful to its professors. It is not a favorable latitude for the growth of fine pippins and high-flavored anti-slavery men, and the inhabitants cultivate, in good faith, what suits best their climate—in morals and agriculture.

Now, in pious and prudent New-England—coming back from figs and cotton to apples and buckwheat—this anti-slavery faith which from 38 deg. to 28 deg. is such rank heresy, is as necessary to a perfectly *comme il faut* social standing, as white kids at the opera. It is in those states the finishing touch to an irreproachable moral toilette, while, in as many more states at the extreme South, it would be as unseemly and out of place as those same white kids would be in the black vesture of a new-made widow. The blame of this halting and contradiction in the morals of our dear mother, the Union, who thus shows such different colors on her opposite cheeks, should be entirely laid on the shoulders of those obstinate witches, lattitude and climate. If they would consent to grow fine crops of sugar and cotton on the hills of New-Hampshire, and make the swamps of Louisiana propitious to apple-trees and common schools, to wheat and butter, and white labor, we would soon reconcile all difficulties, in a grand conventions of common interests. Since, however, latitude and climate will not consent that pears and oranges shall thrive alike in the same orchard, and potatoes and pine-apples flourish together under the same hoe, this schism of slave morality can only be healed by a cordial and liberal sectional interchange of all good fruits, whether of the heart, the head, or the soil. While we are creeping and stumbling—instead of walking quickly and resolutely over the roughnesses of the path—towards the middle platform of fraternal equity and forbearance, strangers must often be perplexed to guide themselves among our confused crossings. It is but charity to give them a slight land-mark or two, that while floating in the midst of our moral shallows and sectional eddies, they are not stranded on an unfriendly bar, in pure innocence. Here is a simple chart, that the traveller can put in the hollow of a cherry-pit, and keep in the smallest corner of his vest pocket. No need to beat about, and make long observations.—Ask at the earliest, of the one whose class of products and principles it is necessary to sound before you commit yourself, and ask *en amateur*, like one who feels an interest in good fruit, whether his state produces superior apples. If he hesitates and qualifies, do you the same; his morals on the abolition question are, at the best, doubtful. If he answers promptly and decidedly in the affirmative: he also affirms, incidentally, his soundness on pro-slavery principles. The opposite are to be forthwith dismissed from sight, unless the questioner has a serene confidence in his talent for controversy. If a word or two is added in especial commendation of cider, he should trust to nothing, for he has a descendant of the pilgrims before him, and it is cheapest to brail topsail at once. If the careless reply is rather favorable to apples, with a warm addenda in regard to peaches, the questioned is of the indulgent latitudes of the middle states, and you may discuss the matter without fear and at length; lying on the border, where the immoral is in steady course of transition into the moral, and where his pocket and his prejudices are not deeply implicated, he may flow between them as impartially as the Ohio.

The apple is the test at the North, but the fig is the safest indicator south of the line of dubious morality—say from 39 deg. down. After the climate has fairly changed the color of its morals, and converted popular and praiseworthy abolitionism into a felon and peace-braker, it is well to deal cautiously with it to avoid explosions. Not only is the morality of the thing now on the other side of the fence, but it takes sharper texts, and more practical illustrations. The moral duty of preaching for abolitionism is, at the North, but a safe and pleasant theory, which you may wear constantly or leave off, at will, like your finger-ring; but the moral duty of guarding against it at the South, is a practical necessity, like your daily raiment, which cannot be omitted.—The northern moralist will show you on one side of the leaf your obligations to your colored brother—the southern will turn the other, and read as fair a homily on what he owes his family and kindred.—You cannot digest with figs the code under which cider is pressed. In any case, he has but to recollect that our moral susceptibilities on slavery shade off with our fruit latitudes; and with this fact before him, it will be altogether his own fault, if the traveller does not take care to adjust his principles, as well as his dress, to the changes and exactions of our varied climates.

A Millionaire's Feast.

A Paris letter gives this account of a dinner given by Baron Rothschild to Narvaez, of which were present only twenty-eight guests, the flower of the French aristocracy:

"In the first place, there was the splendid service of Sevres porcelaine which belonged to the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, and which was bought by Rothschild for 150,000 francs. Besides this enormous price, he still pays an annuity of 10,000 francs to the person who consented to give it up to him.—During the repast, the whole service of the table was changed four times, the last being of silver and gold, worked by the most celebrated artists of Europe.—It was almost impossible to tell by what end, by what side, to take hold of the things, the use of which almost disappeared beneath the material and the workmanship, both so precious as to make of most ordinary articles veritable works of art. The knives, for instance, were so ornamented, so carved, that it was quite difficult to handle them.

"All these riches were sent off to London the day after the revolution of February, and were the wonder of the nobility of England, when displayed at a grand dinner given to the Duke of Wellington. As to the eatables of the dinner I am describing, they consisted, says a reporter, of the impossibilities of the season, sought out from the most celebrated hothouses, and hunted from the most noted hunting-grounds in France. Peaches, cherries, strawberries, appeared in the greatest abundance at the dessert, by the side of pine-apples, which, says the same reporter, blushed at having cost only one hundred francs apiece. Besides these were various rare fruits from tropical climates; in short, the luxury was of the most unheard of character, and the guests did not rise from table until after ten o'clock."

The following beautiful passage, as true as it is beautiful, is from James' Novel "The Gipsey":

"Round the idea of one's mother the mind of a man clings with a fond affection. It is the first deep thought stamped upon our infant hearts, when yet soft and capable of receiving the most profound impressions, and all the after feelings of the world are more or less light in comparison. I do not know that even in our old age we do not look back upon that feeling as the sweetest we have through life. Our passions and our wilfulness may lead us far from the object of our fillial love; we learn even to pain her heart, to oppose her wishes, to violate her commands; we may become wild, headstrong, and angry at her counsels or opposition; but when death has stilled her monitory voice, and nothing but calm memory remains to recapitulate her virtues and good deeds, affection, like a flower beaten to the ground by a past storm, raises up her head and smiles amongst her tears. Round that idea, as we have said, the mind clings with fond affection; and even when the earlier period of our loss forces memoty to be silent, fancy takes the place of remembrance, and twines the image of our dead parent with a garland of graces, and beauties, and virtues, which we doubt not that she possessed."

City Police, May 10.—A Snorer's Troubles.

A pale melancholy looking man of forty or thereabouts, was brought up on the too common charge of sleeping out of doors. He did not look like a person of intemperate habits and the watchman inclined to the belief that he was not drunk at the time he was detected in the offence of sleeping on the pavement. At the request of the Mayor, the prisoner told his story; and the following is an outline of the singular narrative:

"My name, (said he,) is Moses White. I am an innocent man. My misfortunes all arose from a habit, over which I have no control. It is sometimes said mockingly of boys, that they are 'very good when they are asleep.' That observation never could apply to me, for it was during my hours of slumber that I always gave most offence to my friends, relations, acquaintances and neighbors.—Not to keep you in suspense, venerated sir, I snored hideously, horribly, supernaturally. The combined racket of three saw-mills and five cotton factories could not compare with the frightful din produced by the passage of the air through my breathing apparatus, while I refreshed myself with 'tired nature's sweet restorer.' At the age of eighteen, my father turned me out of doors, declaring that such villainous snoring could not be permitted in any well regulated family. After years of adversity and vicissitudes, I succeeded in establishing myself in a very good business. I paid my addresses to a lovely girl, wedded her and—alas! the gentle creature never complained, but I, wretch that I am, knew what was wasting her away! Sir, it is horrible, but the truth must be told; my unhappy young wife was *snored to death!* I married again, and after three weeks of nightly torment, my second spouse sued for a divorce. She obtained one, by proving that it was impossible for a woman to sleep in the house which I inhabited. I sold my furniture and took lodgings; but I never could remain in any boarding house or hotel more than one week. My fellow lodgers, harrassed by my nocturnal discord, always arose, *en masse*, and insisted on my expulsion. Thus was I hunted from all sleeping associations, and was constrained at last to take my solitary nap, with no roof, but the cope of heaven, over my head. But my fate had not done with me yet; for while sleeping in a private street last night, my snoring was so tremendous that it awakened this watchman, who was dozing on a bench half a square off. When they brought me to the station house, I snored the whole police force into a kind of *delirium tremens*; and if your Honor sends me to the Tombs, I verily believe that my snoring will produce a fatal epidemic among my fellow prisoners."

He *was* sent to the Tombs, notwithstanding.

Diplomatic Correspondence.—"Mr. Buggin's compliments to Mr. Muggins, and requests that Mr. M. will take measures to prevent his piggs from trespassing any further on the grounds of Mr. Buggins."

[reply]

"Mr. Muggin's respects to Mr. Buggins, and requests that in the future, he will not spell pigs with two gees."

[no. 2.]

"Mr. Buggin's acknowledgment to Mr. Muggins and requests that he will make the addition of the letter e to the final word of his communication, so as to represent Mr. Muggins, wife and family."

[reply.]

"Mr. Muggins declines further correspondence, and returns Mr. Buggin's last favor unopened. The impertinence which it contains is unequalled save by its vulgarity."

The noblest spirits are those which turn to heaven not in the hour of sorrow but in that of joy; like the lark, they wait for the clouds to disperse to soar up in their native element.

Little Polly's Death-Bed.

Gently tread ye at her bedside,
For our darling's dying now;
Her sparkling eye is glazing,
And the death-damp chills her brow;
Softly whisper—sob but lowly,
For the angels now are come,
Sent by Him, the high and holy,
To convey her spirit home.
Hear ye not the gentle rustling
Of their golden-beaming wings?
Feel ye not the holy thrilling
That angelic presence brings?
Look! our darling has seen them,
As they gather round her bed:
"Pretty! pretty!" falleth faintly—
She is dying—she is dead!

She is dead!—yet still there lingers,
On heir lips that parting smile;
Each one gazing, feels more holy,
More like Heaven, for the while:
For they think the blessed angels,
As they bore her soul away,
Left a trace of bliss immortal
Stamped upon the infant clay.

George Grenville.

East Weymouth, Mass., April, 1851.

The Forest Funeral.

She was fair, with tresses of long black hair lying over her pillow. Her eye was dark and piercing, and as it met mine she started slightly, but looking up she smiled. I spoke to her father, and turning to her asked her if she knew her condition?

"I know that my Redeemer liveth," said she in a voice whose melody was like the sweetest strains of the Æolian. You may imagine the answer startled me, and, with a very few words to this like import, I turned from her. A half hour passed, and she spoke in that same deep, rich melodious voice.

"Father, I am cold, lie down beside me," and the old man laid down by his dying child, and she twined her arms around his neck, and murmured in a dreary voice: "Dear father, dear father."

"My child," said the old man, "doth the flood seem deep to thee?"

"Nay, father, my soul is strong."

"Seest thou the thither shore?"

"I see it, father, and its banks are green with immortal verdure."

"Hearest thou the voice of its inhabitants?"

"I hear them father, the voices of angels calling from afar in the still and solemn night time, and they call me: Her voice father! Oh! I hear it then."

"Doth she speak to thee?"

"She speaks in tones most heavenly."

"Doth she smile?"

"An angel smile! but a cold calm smile! but I am cold, cold. Father, there is a mist in the room. You'll be lonely. Is this death, father?"

"It is death, my Mary."

"Thank God!"

Sabbath evening came and a slow procession wound through the forest to the little school house. There with simple rites, the clergyman performed his duty and went to the grave. The procession was short. There were hardy men and rough, in shooting jackets, and some with rifles on their shoulders. But their warm hearts gave beauty to their unshaven faces, and they stood in reverent silence by the grave. The river murmured, and the birds sang, and so we buried her.

I saw the sun go down from the same spot, and the stars were bright before I left, for I always had an idea a grave yard was the nearest place to heaven on earth, and, with old Thomas Brown, I love to see a church in a grave yard, for even as we pass through the place of God on earth, so we must through the grave to the temple of God on high.

N. O. Picayune.

Taking the Census.

An Elderly Lady Caught.—The taking of the last census has given us a score of capital stories but until yesterday we do not recollect having stumbled upon the following. We pick it up as an estray, going the rounds without credit:

Last fall a census taker on a tour of duty, stopped at an elegant brick dwelling-house on Western Row—the exact location of which is no business of ours. He was received at the door by a stiff, well dressed elderly lady, who could be easily recognized as a widow of some years standing. On learning the mission of her visitor, the lady invited him to a seat in the hall. Having arranged himself into a working position, he inquired for the number of persons in the family of the lady.

"Eight, sir," replied the lady, "including myself."

"Very well—your age, madame?"

"My age, sir," she replied, with a piercing, dignified look; "I conceive it's none of your business, what my age might be—you are inquisitive, sir."

"The law compels me, madam, to take the age of every person in the ward; it is my duty to make the inquiry."

"Well, if the law compels you to ask, I presume it will compel me to answer. I am between thirty and forty."

"I presume that means thirty-five?"

"No, sir, it means no such thing; I am only thirty-three years of age?"

"Very well, madam," putting down the figures, "just as you say. Now for the ages of the children, commence with the youngest one, if you please."

"Josephine, my youngest, is ten years of age."

"Josephine—pretty name—ten."

"Minerva was twelve last week."

"Minerva—captivating—twelve."

"Cleopatra Elvira has just turned fifteen."

"Cleopatra Elvira—charming—fifteen."

"Angelina is eighteen, sir—just eighteen."

"Angelina—favorite name—eighteen."

"My eldest and only married daughter, sir, Anna Sophia, is a little over twenty-five."

"Twenty-five did you say, madam?"

"Yes, sir. Is there anything remarkable in her being of that age."

"Well, no, I can't say that there is—but is it not remarkable that you should be her mother when you were only eight years of age?"

About that time the census taker was observed sailing out of the house, closely pursued by a broomstick. It was the last time he pressed a lady to give her age.

Tariff.—What you say about taxation in the United States is sophistical. No doubt taxation may and perhaps does press unequally, or at least apparently so on different classes of people in a State. In such cases there is hardship, but in the long run, the matter is fully compensated to the over taxed class. For example take the house holders in London who complain so bitterly of window taxes. Is it not pretty clear, whether such house holder be a tradesman, who indemnifies himself in the price of his goods—or letter of lodgings, who does so in his rent—or a stockholder who receives it back again in his dividends—in one way or the other, it comes pretty nearly to the same thing though the pressure may for a time be unjust and vexatious? But when New England, which may be considered a State in itself, taxes the admission of foreign manufactures, in order to cherish manufactures of its own, and thereby forces the people of Carolina, a State with which it has little inter-communion, to buy worst articles at a higher price, without having any interest to serve thereby, it is altogether a different question; and is, in fact, downright tyranny of the worst kind, because of the most sordid kind. What would you think of a law, which would tax every person in Devonshire, for the pecuniary benefit of every person in Yorkshire? Yet that is but feeble image of the actual usurpation of the New England States over the property of the Southern States.

Coleridge's Table Talk.

Starch.—20 boxes Colgate's Starch. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

Brooms.—20 dozen, all sizes. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

Raisins.—60 Boxes Raisins. For sale low, to close consignment. HOWARD & PEDEN.

Crew lists.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!

We have just received our Fall supply of GUNS, comprising the largest and best assortment of **Single and Double, Bird, Duck and Deer Guns** ever offered in the State. Also, **Rifles, Pistols, Premium Caps, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, &c.** POLLEY & HART.

Guns repaired and made to order.

Oct. 4, 1850. 4-12m*

Received per Schr. R. W. Brown.

1 case extra fashionable Drab Beavers;
1 " " medium brim'd do.
5 " " Moleskin, Spring style.

Also, a splendid assortment of Straw Goods, for gentlemen. For sale low for cash, by C. MYERS, Hatter.

Schools.

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

The Winter session in this School will close on Monday, the 26th inst. Examination on the 23d, 24th and 26th. The Summer session will commence on Wednesday, the 2d of July, and continue five months.

Board and tuition as heretofore.

By order of Directors,

H. ELLIOTT, President.

May 10, 1851. [c] 36-6t

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

The First Session of this Seminary commenced on the 17th instant, under very favorable auspices, and it is hoped that it will be liberally patronized by the public, more especially by those living in the Eastern part of the State. Jacksonville is a very pretty little town, the county site of Onslow, and is perfectly accessible at all seasons of the year, both by land and water. Mrs Janette F. Reid has now the charge of the Seminary, who was some time Professor in Greensboro' Female College, and is esteemed fully competent to maintain the responsibility entailed by the position she occupies, and will not fail to render ample justice to all who may come within the influence of her instructions.

Board may be had in good families at $6 per month.

Terms at the following rates, per session of 5 months:

Orthography, Reading, and Arithmetic	$8 00
Higher branches of English	12 50
French	5 00
Music on Piano	17 00
For use of Instrument	3 00
Guitar	15 00
Drawing and Painting in water colors	5 00
Ornamental Needle Work	3 00

No reduction made in tuition fees, except in cases of protracted sickness. A. J. MURRIL,

Secretary Board of Trustees.

Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C., March 28, 1851 29-3m

Spirit of the Age, Raleigh, and Newbernian, Newbern, will publish three months, and forward accounts to this office for collection.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Office of the Literary Board,
Raleigh, April 30, 1851.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund have resolved to distribute among the several Counties in the State, the sums mentioned in the following Schedule in part of the nett income of the Literary Fund the current year, for the support of Common Schools; the sum to be paid at the Treasury Department upon the application of persons properly authorized to receive the same.

In making out this Schedule, the Board have taken the census of 1850, as published in the newspapers, not having been able to get, in time, a strictly official statement of the population. Should the table prove in any respect inaccurate, the Board will correct it in the Fall Distribution.

The Counties of Madison and Jackson will receive their portion of the distribution from the Counties from which they were respectively formed. DAVID S. REID,

Ex officio Pres't Lit. Board.

COUNTIES.	FED. POP.	AM'T DIS.
Alamance	10,215	612 90
Alexander	5,028	301 68
Anson	10,783	646 98
Ashe	8,547	512 82
Beaufort	11,717	703 02
Bertie	10,209	612 54
Bladen	8,033	481 98
Brunswick	5,952	357 12
Buncombe	12,325	739 50
Burke	6,919	415 14
Cabarrus	8,668	520 08
Caldwell	5,836	350 16
Camden	5,176	310 56
Carteret	6,228	373 68
Caswell	12,168	730 08
Catawba	8,235	494 10
Chatham	16,020	961 20
Chowan	5,385	323 10
Cleveland	9,684	581 04
Columbus	5,307	318 42
Craven	12,307	738 42
Cumberland	17,723	1,063 38
Currituck	6,286	377 76
Cherokee	6,708	402 48
Duplin	11,109	666 54
Davie	6,997	419 82
Davidson	14,234	854 04
Edgecombe	13,726	823 56
Franklin	9,510	570 60
Forsyth	10,634	638 04
Gates	5,879	412 74
Granville	17,634	1,058 04
Greene	5,338	320 28
Guilford	18,465	1,107 90
Gaston	7,315	438 90
Halifax	13,012	780 72
Haywood	6,886	413 16
Hertford	6,644	398 64
Hyde	6,614	396 84
Henderson	7,032	421 92
Iredell	13,075	784 50
Jackson		
Johnston	11,885	713 10
Jones	3,991	239 46
Lenoir	6,181	370 86
Lincoln	6,937	416 22
Madison		
Martin	7,279	436 74
McDowell	5,740	344 40
Mecklenburg	11,726	703 56
Montgomery	6,196	371 76
Moore	8,551	513 06
Macon	6,169	370 14
Nash	9,034	542 04
New Hanover	14,299	857 94
Northampton	10,730	643 80
Onslow	7,065	423 90
Orange	15,024	901 44
Pasquotank	7,708	462